

Women certainly have no ground of complaint that professional avenues of employment are closed against them. There are today in the United States 3500 women who hold diplomas as doctors of medicine.

American paper is fast supplanting that of English make in Australia, owing to its superior quality and cheapness. One mill in New York State has permanent orders from that country to supply 6000 tons annually.

The Florida orange has so far supplanted those from the Mediterranean that they will be shipped directly from Florida to Europe. In the Liverpool (England) market they bring nearly double the price of other oranges.

Librarian Spotted of the Congressional Library at Washington points out a curious error in the Encyclopedia Britannica, which, conforming to state legislation in Virginia with national enactments, states that the United States Congress passed seventy acts authorizing lotteries.

The textile industry seems to be developing quite rapidly in some of the foreign countries. In Russia this is especially noticeable, and the number of new factories that have been established the past year show that this country is gaining rapidly in this line.

Since 1821, when Mexicans rid themselves of Spanish rule, they have had, according to the New York Herald, three regencies, two emperors, imbride and Maximilian; one provisional government, 26 federal presidents, 10 centralist presidents, 10 dictators, 10 constitutional presidents and six conservative presidents. Sixty-eight new governments in 70 years, one almost for every year!

Krapp, the famous German cannon maker, is of the opinion that Chile and the Argentine Republic cannot maintain amicable relations much longer. Each thinks itself the model republic of South America and would be very willing to get at the other's throat in order to prove it. Chile would not have so easy a time of it as she did with her other neighbor, Peru, but her victory would be most dearly bought.

An association called the "Holzendorf Institute," after Professor Franz von Holzendorf, the eminent authority on criminal law, was formed in 1889, has just been formed for the scientific study of international penal procedure and prison systems. The institute will offer prizes for essays dealing with this science, and will also grant traveling expenses to any qualified persons willing to visit foreign countries in order to study the criminal law procedure abroad.

The St. Louis Republic has presented in its issue an appalling statistics. It starts with the statement that one eighth of our population, say 7,500,000 are young men; and it discloses that only fifteen to every hundred go regularly to church, and out of every hundred some 75 never go at all. If this estimate is correct for the whole country, there are 250,000 young men in this city, of whom 187,500 never go to church. And to these must be added many thousands of older men who refrain from the same indulgence on Sundays.

Since Dom Pedro's death the most interesting of the "Kings in exile" in Europe, observes Harper's Weekly, is ex-King Francis of Spain. In every way he is quite unlike the Brazilian monarch, for he is so small in stature that he seems almost to be a dwarf, and he is not noted for any nobility of mind. He lives at Epinal, apart from his wife, ex-Queen Isabella, who occupies a handsome mansion near the Arc de Triomphe. Francis is said to be one of the meanest of men, while Isabella, despite all her faults and the stains on her character, is popular in Paris, because of her hospitality and kindness of heart.

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, Md., which is devoted to gathering statistics of the Southern states, publishes a table showing that the assessed valuation of property for the purposes of taxation in the fourteen states of the South was in 1880, \$2,949,446,695; in 1889, \$4,220,166,400; in 1890, \$4,333,556,536; in 1891, \$4,816,390,896. The exports from the four ports of New Orleans, Galveston, Charleston and Newport News increased from \$133,762,133 in 1890 to \$166,845,452 in 1891, and the total value of exports from twenty-four Southern ports for 1891 was \$296,657,510. The South is growing rapidly, and the prosperity of that section seems to be pretty evenly distributed.

### AN AURORA BOREALIS.

THE COUNTRY TREATED TO AN ELECTRIC DISPLAY.

Last night an hour-marvelous succession of glowing red and blue lights shone over the land—observed in a number of the large cities.

Illuminated the Heavens.  
The aurora borealis was generally visible the other night, and was witnessed by thousands of people. Many stood all night in the streets and gazed with their eyes at the sky, while others looked from their windows until they had cried in their necks. Everybody talked about it.

The cause of all this commotion was not an ordinary, everyday northern light by any means, but an aurora borealis of the like of which nobody but the oldest Indians have heard of.

In the first place, it was magnificently large. It filled a full quarter of the heavens, extending over the segment of the circle between the northwest and northeast. Its base extended nearly to a horizon line, and its apex at times touched the zenith.

The rapid shifting of the great tongues of light was an added feature, but the crowning glory of the aurora borealis was its color. Many have been seen, but they have usually been of the clear white light one usually went to associate with the crystal seas of the frozen north. This one was a display of gorgeous coloring. The light varied from pure white to the color of a fall sunset.

One minute the whole northern sky would be yellow-white and the next as angry as the low-hanging winter clouds over a big fire. In fact, at times the tongues died away, leaving only a fierce glow that made people in the southern suburbs think that a tremendous conflagration was raging down town. Then the glow would soften and lose its angry hue and turn to lovely pink, and after passing through marvelous gradations of blue became a soft white again, with tongues shooting to the very zenith.

The current cleared as suddenly as it came, and left the stars dimly serene after such vivid and varied brilliancy. The interesting phenomenon was accompanied by electrical storm which, while not severe, was widespread. The electric sparks were two and their origin are mysterious, which electrical scientists as yet deem unable to explain.

The appearance of this particular storm was first noticed early in the afternoon. It was observed at the University of Michigan, by Astronomical Director W. L. Hussey, who reports as follows: "The brilliant red aurora borealis visible last night was not altogether unexpected. In a general way aurora have been predicted for this case. To-night the display naturally follows the appearance of the great sun spot which has been visible during the last week. Other auroral displays may be expected in the future."

Displays show that the phenomenon was witnessed at New York, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis, and at Illinois and Iowa points, but not at St. Louis, Kansas City, or Memphis. At Cincinnati it was first supposed that the city of Hamilton, twenty-five miles north, was the source of the aurora.

Though not seen at St. Paul or Minneapolis, the aurora was plainly witnessed in Milwaukee.

THE GRIP-BACILLUS IS DAUGHTER.  
Shaped like the Letter H and One-Tenth as large as a Blood Corpuscle.

According to a Paris dispatch the microbe of influenza has been at last captured and dragged out to the light of day. The discoverers are Prof. Corneli and Chamberland, who have just made a communication to the Paris Academy of Medicine on the subject. The German doctors attributed the grip to a bacillus which permeated the blood of the respiratory organs, but nothing further was known of the subject until now, when French physicians have succeeded in capturing some of the bacilli and cultivating them in bouillon after the Pasteur method.

It is now found that these organisms are formed like the figure H, and the largest of them have the twenty-four part of the diameter of a blood corpuscle. Experiments have been made on rabbits and monkeys, and the inoculated animals showed every symptom of influenza soon after they had been injected with a preparation obtained by the French doctors from the cultivation of the microbes.

It is expected that the experiments conducted by the French savants will assist the medical faculty in providing an efficacious method for the prevention and treatment of the disease.

Told in a Line or Two.

### TWO MILLIONS GONE.

DISASTROUS FIRE AMONG NEW ORLEANS STORES.

A Far-Reaching Blaze Breaks Out in the Retail District at the Junction of Canal and Bourbon Streets, and a Heavy Loss Is the Result.

Turned a Block.  
At New Orleans two millions of money went up in smoke the other night by the destruction of a large retail dry goods establishment in the city. The scene of the fire, says a dispatch, was in Canal street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, at the point where it is intersected by Bourbon. Schwartz's establishment, a commanding structure and but recently completed, occupied the corner of Canal and Bourbon. It was a four-story building, with mansard roof—a brick, stone, and iron structure, surrounded by high clock tower. At 10:15 o'clock a waiter in Moreau's restaurant, on the opposite side of Canal street, perceived a small tongue of flame licking its way along the cornice of the roof and hastened to give the alarm. The department responded promptly, but experienced great difficulty in getting to work, and the whole edifice was ablaze before a stream could be brought to bear upon it.

The flames spread backward to Krass Bros. establishment and across Bourbon street, to Clouviere's drug store simultaneously, and the department found itself in a moment powerless to cope with the destroyer. A general alarm and then a repeated general alarm were sent in, and suburban engines were pressed into service. Backward the fire spread to Hoffman's, to the left it attacked Verlain's, and crash followed crash as the falling roofs overburdened the floors beneath. Already the streets were choked with smoke, and each gave way in turn until the interior fixtures of the stores and their contents were piled in a blazing heap on the ground.

On the opposite side of Bourbon street Clouviere's building was the first to collapse, and it carried with it the walls of Dunkel's establishment. McCloskey's confectionery establishment was a mass of seething flame, and Kruger's buildings were also burning fiercely. But the fire was not content with this. To save the main entrance to D. H. Holmes' immense establishment in Canal street, and that portion of the store was but little damaged.

Schwartz's stock, valued at over \$500,000, was insured for \$300,000, and the building for \$100,000, and the loss is his value. Holmes' stock was insured for twice as much, but the damage to it was not thought to be great. Clouviere's carried \$8,000 insurance on stock and the others were insured in proportion.

Every insurance company in the city has about an equal share of the loss. The risks have been divided. Most of the buildings were newly erected and considered separate and excellent risks. The individual losses, so far as they can be ascertained, are as follows:

Loss.	Insurance.
Schwartz & Sons	\$300,000
Clouviere & Co.	\$100,000
Verlain & Co.	\$100,000
Hoffman & Co.	\$100,000
Krass Bros.	\$100,000
McCloskey & Co.	\$100,000
Kruger & Co.	\$100,000
Dunkel & Co.	\$100,000
Holmes & Co.	\$100,000

REPORTS FROM SEVERAL STATES SHOW IT HAS NOT PASSED THE CRITICAL CONDITION.

Winter wheat has not yet passed beyond the critical state, and the next few weeks may make considerable change in the situation. An excellent report says:

In Illinois the outlook is appreciably encouraging. From 47 per cent of the correspondents come reports that the crop is in first-class condition. In an additional 30 per cent of the State the condition, while not quite up to a full average, is satisfactory. The grain elevators are full, and the condition is good.

The standard of condition in Ohio is below that of Indiana, 40 per cent of the correspondents returning the outlook as good. In Kentucky the outlook is also good, and in the other sections it is fair.

In Indiana the condition at this time is somewhat better than in Illinois. Some of the wheat is reported as weak, but not more than 21 per cent of the correspondents report the condition as poor. The cause that have brought about this poor condition in these counties is the same that exist in the last report in what is known as the dry fall and the failure of much of the grain to mature.

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### ATTACKING THE BILL.

CHICAGO MEN ON THE ANTI-OPTION MEASURE.

Argument Made Before the Senate Committee—President Hamill and Thomas A. Wright of the Board of Trade Advance Their Position.

One Side of the Matter.  
President Hamill and four other members of the Chicago Board of Trade appeared before the Senate Committee on Judiciary to protest against the legislation contemplated by the Hatch and Washburn anti-option bills. President Hamill made a long address, and was followed by Thomas A. Wright and Michael Cudahy.

"Speculative bodies," urged Mr. Hamill, "are necessary to adjust the relations between the supply and demand of products. The advance in prices checks consumption and stimulates production, and the fall in price checks production and increases consumption. There is some price at which they are perfectly adjusted, and this is termed 'proper price.' The speculator's duty is to keep the actual market value conform to it. He cannot influence it, since the supply and demand do that, but he merely determines the actual market price and makes it coincide as nearly as possible with the proper price. Fluctuations in the market are inevitable, and the tendency of speculation as conducted by the boards of trade is to keep the market in a state of equilibrium. The movement of wheat last fall was enormous. Under the existing system the dealers and exporters paid for the delivery in the future at high prices. The orders were filled, and by the time the farmer was able to deliver it the machinery of commerce was in motion, and the crop moved off easily at good prices. No glut ensued, and the sellers as well as the buyers were benefited. The speculative supply, as a third element, prevents undue enhancement of prices. The speculator is also an important factor in distribution. Buying in a market relatively cheap and selling in a market relatively high prevents accumulation at some points and undue depletion at others, and this equalizing process helps distribution."

Mr. Hamill continued that the bill would have the effect of prohibiting farmers from handling products in legitimate channels of trade. "While it would allow the farmer to sell his products for future delivery, the merchant who bought of him would be prevented from selling until the actual delivery was made. The result is," he continued, "that the farmer has the market right to dispose of his property, even before he has raised it, he can really dispose of his wheat only, and this to the miller alone. His corn, rye, and barley must be sold, if sold for future delivery, to a dealer who, under the provisions of the bill, would be prohibited from disposing of such property until its actual delivery. It entirely eliminates all legitimate competition in the purchase from the farmer of his products, for the reason that the miller and exporter alone remain unhampered as possible buyers from him. It discriminates solely in favor of the miller and exporter, and creates a monopoly for their advantage by driving out every other dealer and warehouseman."

Under the bill, said Mr. Hamill, the farmer of hogs, now the only important buyer in that line, would be prohibited from contracting for future delivery of pork products. As the result the packer would be compelled to wait until a larger margin to deliver, and a national packer would be prohibited from contracting for future delivery of pork products. As the result the packer would be compelled to wait until a larger margin to deliver, and a national packer would be prohibited from contracting for future delivery of pork products.

As a final objection to the bill, Mr. Hamill urged that it would result in overhauling and unsettling to the extent of the total destruction of long and well understood usages in the handling of agricultural products. The restriction placed upon the business of buying and selling would prevent men from engaging in legitimate trade.

Thomas A. Wright followed in a long argument in which he cited the legal phases of the situation and quoted from various decisions to show that contracts such as were made on a basis of trade were not illegal, and that the bill would be a violation of the law.

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### GOING TO A MADHOUSE.

THE FATE OF THE NOTORIOUS SARAH ALTHEA TERRY.

Penitence, Disclosed by Her Kindred, At Most Friendless, and Driven Mad—Her Handkerchief a Spiritual Telephone—Is Love with R. Porter Ashe.

End of a Historic Career.  
Sarah Althea Terry, who gained such notoriety by her divorce suit against ex-Senator Sharon and her subsequent marriage with Judge Terry, has become insane over spiritualism. She has been very eccentric ever since Terry was shot down by Officer Nagle at the Lathrop eating station the moment after he slapped Justice Field's face. The fact that the court held Nagle blameless drove her nearly insane, and the feeling was aggravated by trouble which she had with her attorney in Fresno. She claimed this attorney made love to her and she produced several amatory letters he had written. This enraged her, and when she called at his office to get her law papers he brutally ejected her. To the disgrace of the Fresno courts they held that his action was justifiable.

The doctor says it is a clear case of dementia due to worry over her affairs and delirium in spiritualism. She sits for hours in one place with a pocket handkerchief rolled up and placed to her ear like the holder of a telephone. She says she gets all kinds of messages through this handkerchief from her friends in the spirit land, and she handed the handkerchief to a reporter who saw her and asked him if he didn't hear whispers coming through it. She looks very old and haggard, and her pale face is flushed with fever. Her pulse runs high, but she seems insensible to heat or cold.

As night Sarah becomes very violent and calls loudly for Judge Terry and for Porter Ashe, whom she says she loved dearly as his father was a close friend of Terry in early days and was arrested and confined by a vigilance committee for opposing them. Porter Ashe married Amy Crocker, but she soon died, and after much scandal, he is well known on the turf, and he is the owner of Geraldine and other fast horses. He befriended Mrs. Terry after the shooting of her husband and is about the only one of her old friends who has been able to endure her caprices.

The poor woman is a physical and mental wreck, although she is not over 40 years old. She had only a remnant of property left, Judge Terry's estate having been heavily mortgaged, and badly managed. When the Sharon divorce suit began in March, 1884, she was a remarkably handsome woman, and since then she has been almost constantly in the public eye.

Some months ago Mrs. Terry reported to the police that \$7,000 worth of silks and laces had been stolen from her trunk. It was found that she never had any such goods.

Unless her brother, Morgan Hill, intervenes she will be sent to an asylum. A few days ago the action is probable, as she was discovered by all her relatives long ago, and besides, her mania is of too violent a type for her to be at large. Once handsome, she is now a wreck in body as well as mind, and bears on her face lines that tell of fierce passions, a life of storm and violence, and of bitter defeat.

TO IMPROVE THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Bill Appropriating \$15,000,000 Approved by a Senate Committee.  
After hearing from engineers, officers of the government, and delegations appointed to lay the matter before Congress, the Senate Committee on Commerce has decided to recommend the adoption of a most liberal policy for the improvement of the great internal waterway furnished by the Mississippi River. It was decided that the bill recently introduced by Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, was better adapted to secure satisfactory results than any other. As it will be reported to the Senate, the bill makes an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River, whereof \$10,000,000 shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with such plan of the Mississippi River Commission as may be approved by the chief of engineers, to build, repair and extend the levees, dikes, and other works on the river from the passes to the mouth of the Ohio and for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the commission. There is a proviso that not more than \$2,000,000 of this appropriation shall be expended in any one year, that it shall not be expended longer than the State and local authorities continue their present contributions for levee improvements; and that none of the money shall be used for the purchase of sites for levees or damages for their construction. The second section of the bill provides that \$5,000,000 of the appropriation shall be expended by the Secretary of War on the same section of the river, in accordance with the plans of the chief of engineers, the yearly allotments not to exceed \$1,000,000. The bill commits Congress to the levee system of river improvements. It was reported to the Senate by Senator Gibson, its author.

THE Salvation Army has a pitched battle at Eastbourne, England, in which, apparently, they had to fight both the mob and the police. Their bravery showed that they possessed the courage of their convictions and the treatment they received indicated that there was need of some kind of an army in that locality.—Indianapolis News.

SALVATION ARMY reports show that there are nearly 1,400 corps, 3,700 officers and 2,500 social officers connected with the army in the British Isles. And still more are being recruited. The army should change its base and order a general assault on Satan's strongholds in high places where he is most strongly entrenched.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Died While Dancing.  
A young woman fell dead at Pittsburg while dancing. The girl, don't—but, like the theatrical "jag" at rehearsals, this moral had better not be spoken.—Kansas City Journal.

STILL another woman has dropped dead while waiting. This is the third case reported within a fortnight, and the cause goes on. The social tone is bound to be fantastic if it dies in the attempt.—Boston Herald.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

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GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123. Meets every third Tuesday of each month. WILLIAM PRINGLE, H. P. ARTHUR CADD, Sec.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

AN early riser. The man who sits down on a tack.

We may now indulge the hope that the Louisiana Lottery octopus will soon shrink to a bacillus.

CANADA'S mamma appears to be oblivious to the flirtation going on between Uncle Sam and her unruly daughter.

A FIRE in the sixteenth story of a new "fire-proof building" was one of the perplexing novelties that occupied the attention of the Chicago fire department for a while.

A SALOON was blown up with dynamite in Kansas City the other night and all its good liquor wasted. Here, at last, is a dynamite plot of which no anarchist will be suspected.

When you get into a tight place and everything goes against you, till it seems as if you could not hold on a minute longer, never give up then; for that's just the place and time that the tide'll turn.

BRITISH naval experts are considering the advisability of using some sort of liquid fuel. This illustrates the sluggishness of the British intellect, for the American navy has used freewater for many years.

CHINESE women who marry American citizens, it has been decided, will be admitted to this country. Taken in conjunction with our superior divorce facilities, what a field of industry is thus opened up.

MAX O'REILLY declares that he never saw an American man with a stupid face. This is equivalent to a confession that his lectures in New York were not attended by people from the fashionable circles.

BERGEN COUNTY, New Jersey, is terrorized by a bear as the reigning sensation. The corps of imaginative gentlemen who write bear stories for the Gotham press should take advantage of the situation to ride down into that neighborhood and see for the first time in their lives a sample of their adoration at liberty.

THE Boston Post declares that the Louisiana lottery is reaping a harvest from the sale of tickets in that city. The authorities wink at the iniquity and do nothing to suppress it. The Louisiana concern is an octopus and has more lives than the cat. A business that brings in millions every year to its projectors with no chance to lose is not going to give up its struggle easily.

ONE of the more recent devices for producing spontaneity and life in a literary club is not to have the subject announced until the evening when it is to be talked about. The chief trouble about the scheme seems to be that the person who selects the subject is likely to be the only one who knows anything about it, and therefore the entertainment becomes a monologue instead of a discussion.

THE determination of one of the Hannon brothers to forsake the stage for the pulpit recalls the fact that while many actors have become effective and successful clergymen—Dr. Lorimer being an example—no clergyman has ever become a great actor, although several of them have tried. The conclusion seems to be inevitable that while acting seems highly useful in the pulpit, preaching does not go well on the stage.

THERE is yet hope for humanity. A new star has arisen upon the dramatic firmament of Europe who has introduced a novel order of drama which lasts fifteen minutes! This is adapting things to the rapidity of the age with a vengeance. Signor Montanaro, the deviser of this thing, is an Italian, who has got his inspiration in Cuba, and, of course, as he is the latest he is said to be a genius. If he has the power of telling dramatically an effective and significant story on the stage in fifteen minutes he must be a genius indeed.

MR. YERKES holds that a crowded city street, with cable-cars plowing through it, gongs clanging, wheels clattering, and people shouting, is a symbol of metropolitanism. "If I want to impress a stranger in Chicago all I have to do is to make an appointment to meet him at LaSalle and Randolph streets at 8:30 in the afternoon. It makes him open his eyes." And well it may. There is no more murderous spot in the United States than that corner at that hour. It deserves the title the soldiers gave to that gory salient at Spotsylvania, "the bloody angle."

NEARLY every one is afraid of a girl of fifteen or sixteen. She has been petted until she will say almost anything, and lacks the delicacy of feeling that distinguishes people who have been kicked and slapped for impudence until they are afraid of it. But if girls of fifteen and sixteen enjoy their pertness, let them enjoy it in peace. A time will come when they will not be so gay. For instance, after they have had five or six children, and had all their teeth pulled out at one sitting, and been compelled to become accustomed to a new set, they will begin to realize why older people are so quiet and modest, as compared to girls of fifteen or sixteen.

THE great want to-day is not more opportunities, but the power to grapple with hindrances to obtain the desired objects. The men who are

filling leading places in the various callings and pursuits of life are usually those who in their youth had to battle with adversity and meager opportunities, and who, by the force thus developed, have risen to their high stations. It is interesting to note that on this principle the sons of the royal family of Germany are required to learn a trade, some manual industry, that they may learn self-mastery and be able to endure hardship. A self-indulgent, easy-going boy, who never knew one act of self-denial, promises little in the years of mature manhood. The boy is father to the man in that sense.

CHARLES H. SPURGEON was one of the world's greatest preachers. He was conspicuous for his rigid adherence to his earliest teachings and to his first interpretation of the sacred writings. He preached the gospel, holding in one hand the promises vouchsafed to those who "come up through much tribulation," while the other grasped a flaming sword, emblematic of that lake of fire and brimstone which he believed to be the destiny of those who "forget God and 'fall to keep his commandments.'" The positive words of the Master, "My yoke is easy and my burden is light," brought to him no confident assurance, for he took upon himself a heavy yoke and grievous burdens. He was never an orator in the best sense of that word. But he was unique among pulpit speakers, because without seeking notoriety, which is usually attained by eccentric utterances or innovation, he achieved it without departing from the grooves of his creed. His private life was as remarkable for its purity as was his public career for its earnestness.

EVER since the time of the Alabama award the American and English orators have proclaimed at every possible banquet and on all international occasions that blood is thicker than water, that hands must be clasped across the sea, and that the two great English-speaking nations of the world must never disagree so radically as to quarrel. Yet for the last quarter of a century, since the time when Blackwood admitted that the success of the Union monitors had rendered the intervention of England between North and South impossible, the voice of England has been against the policy of this nation. It has been lifted in scornful criticism of everything which tended to consolidate, strengthen and affirm a distinctly American policy with regard to foreign affairs. If we have ventured to resent impertinence from a South Pacific potentate or a South American bravo, the bark of the London press and the quips of all the English provincial papers have been heard in discordant chorus, sneering, menacing, deriding. So it has been in this late Chilean business. What does it mean, Cousin John? Is blood really thicker than water? Can we clasp hands across the sea on which our navies and our merchant ships are henceforth to ride on widely different interests?

THERE was some very sensible talk at the recent meeting of the Prison Association in New York in regard to the treatment of fallen women. Mrs. Lowell, who has had long experience in the treatment of this class, urged strongly the value of the work in reformatories where the individuality of the inmates is respected, but where the moral influences are as stringent as they are gentle. She urged that there was little prospect of reformation without a training of the prisoners to work, and impressing upon them the fact that although they were women they were not, therefore, outside the pale of the legal responsibility. Mrs. "Jennie June" O'Leary sentimentally pleaded that the womanhood of fallen sisters be not outraged by difference of dress, or by reformatory restrictions and enforced work which kept before them the fact that they are different from the pure. To this nonsense Mrs. Lowell answered with profound good sense that there was no reason that they should not be reminded of their condition. Ignoring the facts did not alter them. She did not believe in the false sentimentality which had given woman ground to suppose that she could shield herself behind her sex when she had violated the laws of God or man. She felt that any ornamental system of apparel and adornment only ended in hypocrisy and in nothing which was to be considered reform. It is refreshing to see now and then a woman who can take a broad and common-sense view of a question of this sort, and Mrs. Lowell is to be commended for the stand which she took in this matter.

Discovered by Spaniards. The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, in 1542. The independence of these islands was recognized by the United States in 1820, and more formally in 1842; by Belgium in 1844; and by England and France later in the same year.

They Are Cunning. Some of our shy wood birds avoid human habitations in their wanderings, but the wisest go where gunpowder is dear, and pass the winter in the swamp forests of Yucatan, or even farther south in the pathless woods of Guiana and Eastern Brazil.

Wagtail. Indians are fond of the larvae of many insects, and they do not despise slugs as an article of food. Roasted crickets are a favorite diet with them, particularly in California and Utah. Grasshoppers furnish many tribes with a large part of their subsistence.

Idaho's Tall Girl. A Boise City girl, 16 years old and 6 feet 2 inches in height, is said to be the tallest woman in Idaho.

## FADS OF DAME FASHION

BEAUTIFUL TOILETS OF GAY DANCERS.

A Dainty Combination of Striped Fullest White Satin with Cream Feathers—Trimmed White Satin—Crepes China Ball Gown—Other Late Styles.

Our New York Letter.

THE Good Book saith, "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." And now that the Lenten season is drawing nigh and the pleasure seekers are making what I believe the runners call a sport—that is, in this case, a sort of mad haste to get in all the dancing before the season closes—my dear readers, I am daily crammed with gossip of the dancers and tales of their beautiful toilets, for I must remind you that the lady of fashion holds back some of her more ravishing gowns until the close of the season. She wants to expire in belting glory; she wants to leave such a void that the world of gaiety will not forget her by the time another season rolls around, says our New York correspondent. In the fashionable world, as in the financial or business world, a leader can only maintain her supremacy by constant effort, by untiring devotion to the art of pleasing, by making friends and gathering in admirers; in a word, by achieving and preserving popularity. Life is short and pleasure is fleeting, so I hasten to your rescue, O worshipper of modes, with counsel and advice, for it is a pretty difficult task to dance and think at the same time. As a young friend of mine said to her mother, "Mamma, Nature has been very kind to me; now you do your share."

In my initial illustration I set before you a dainty combination of striped faille with white lace, the lace being most tastefully applied both to the corsage and skirt, and the gown having absolutely no other garniture. A safe canon in the art of dress ornament is: Not too much, but of the best, for quantity in this case only serves to accentuate lack of quality. A lady famous for her good taste in matters of dress was one evening asked, to admire the lace on a certain ball dress. She replied that she could not, as there was too much for admiration and too little for criticism.

I have noticed this season quite a number of debutantes left over from last year, by which I mean girls of 22 and 23, who would fain pass for 19. They don't dare assume the dangerous simplicity of the genuine debutante, so their gowns often perplex you quite as much as their faces. In my first illustration I set before you one of these gowns, a charming figured silk, white and cream, made up very simply, and very daintily set off by feather tips on the shoulders and at the bottom of the skirt. The white satin ribbon, feather fan to match. I overheard a dancing man asking a witty society woman if she knew the young lady's age. "I used to think I did," was the reply, "but she has grown out of my recollection."

A famous designer of gowns was once mistaken for a poet. "Poet!" he sneered, "poets only stir the intellects, I teach imaginations." And when I gaze upon such an exquisite gown as the one pictured in my third illustration, I'm half inclined to think the creator of modes was right. Here you have an altogether lovely ball dress, a delicate pink satin garnished with silk muslin. The corsage is round and has a feature of deep-green velvet. The white surah underskirt is draped with muslin, panel style, and caught up at the bottom, as shown, with ribbons from which extend velvet ribbons reaching to the waist. The bottom of the skirt has a ruffle of the white silk muslin. The satin over skirt is bordered with flounces, which must not be embroidered upon it until

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the skirt has been draped upon a form, and, in order to attain good results in draping, you leave the skirt entire and don't do any cutting until you have basted thoroughly. At the back the skirt is gathered and there is a demitrain. On the left side be sure to make your panel much smaller than on the right. The corsage laces at the back and the ribbons are tied in bow with ends reaching quite to the bottom of the skirt. The crossed portions of the corsage have no seam, and are caught to the lining. Bertha in silk muslin, and the double puffs of the sleeves are ornamented with pink daisies. In front, be-

tween the ribbons, there are small ruffles of the muslin running to a point. For a young person no prettier dancing dress can be imagined than pink silk muslin over surah, with a draped corsage ornamented with a large rosette of pink satin ribbon, and close at the back under a large bow. The sleeves should be very much puffed. Lace sleeves set off with a cluster of rosettes are very modish. I have seen some charming effects in mauve—may I mention a mauve gown with a satin underskirt of the same color, embroidered with pearls. The gauze skirt is slightly caught up with a bunch of feather tips and there are feather tips on the shoulders.

You will find a lovely ball gown pictured in my fourth illustration, a blue silk crepe de chine with sleeves and tulle of white silk gauze spotted with dark blue. The trimming consists of dark blue and white galleon and small leaves of white satin. The gown has the advantage of unifying picturesque quaintness with style, a rare union, for the young person who elects to be poetic must pretty generally relinquish all claim to stylishness. If you could visit those earthly scenes, her poems would no doubt achieve a great success, but her gown would be voted dowdy. Her skirts might hang properly, but you could almost wager that the needful ruffle would

be lacking, and that the hip gorges would not be quite even. The reason of all this is obvious. The human mind is capable of just so much activity, and if you exhaust it making verses you must expect to find that your last season's gowns will appear to good advantage when nobody has been looking after their harmonies.

For trimming seems to have taken such a strong hold upon popular favor that nothing saves the breadth of May flowers will frighten it away. In fact, it will even be willing to go to it. It is simply ubiquitous, or, better said, everywhere you least expect to find it, and I must admit that it has pressed feathers very closely this season. Tea negligees, reception dresses, street gowns, ball toilets, all display their frim-frim. My attention has been specially attracted by the positively lovely little jackets in velvet, made sleeveless and left open to show the neck and shoulders, and edged with fur. But this season fur has not been content to border skirts in the plain old-fashioned way; it has wound itself in graceful curves upon train, and even diagonally around a gown in serpentine coils; it has edged the corsage, forming a sort of collar with the fair skin of the wearer; it has acted as a cincture, and even nestled amid the wavy tresses of the lady of modes.

In my last illustration I take pleasure in calling your attention to a very charming ball toilet with fur trimming. It is a white satin, garnished with soft gray fur and old gold, the old gold being embroidered with black silk stars. To complete this elegant and showy costume, you need gray gloves and a black fan.

Baby bodies and deep corsage are in great favor. I have seen some very pretty effects attained by a deep corsage let in velvet and let then below a stylish hip puff. Huguenot fashion, so-called. Greens are much affected, particularly for tea-gowns, which take on more and more garniture and accessories, as the music people call them. You can produce a very taking little costume by making up a silk blouse in some pale color, cut V-shape, and wear with it a black skirt, and by simply adding a net or gauze overskirt you achieve much brilliancy.

So far as I can note, there is no intention to relinquish those effects by which a greater breadth of shoulder is attained, only there is an apparent inclination to substitute the shoulder frill, which gives an aspect of breadth without making it seem so like a trick or a device. To this end you must have recourse to a yoke from which hangs a loose but not over-full frill of tulle or tulle. In tea-gowns and house dresses you make use of some, colorfully material like chiffon with sprigs of embroidery and button-holed at the edges. Lace, too, is very modish for shoulder frills. Chantilly, Brussels, Spanish, or guipure. You need not encircle the bust entirely, but stop at the shoulders in guipure style, and, in this case, you may carry it down in cascades to the point of the corsage in diminishing width. Guipure in faint yellowish tinge is much worn, spreading itself in wide peacock-style, over the shoulders.

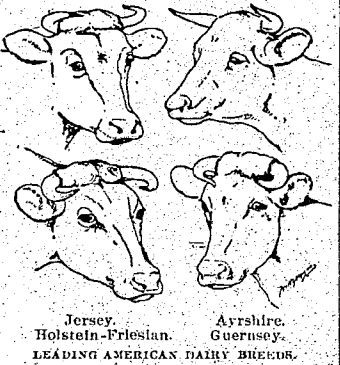
A real novelty is the Russian blouse in scarlet serge to be worn with a black skirt. The blouse has a narrow black velvet collar with narrow strips of which it falls. The sleeves are of black velvet, tight-fitting, with fur cuffs, and loose oversleeves of the scarlet serge reaching to the elbows, and also edged with fur. There must be a belt, of course, and the skirt should be fur-trimmed to match, making up an extremely quaint and pretty house dress.

The vagaries of an exquisitely tender conscience are appreciated when a woman stands uttering her sympathy for a hard-worked street car horse, while she is happy in a seal-skin taken from its original wearer while yet alive, and delights in the gay plumage of a song bird shot down while warbling joyous notes in its native woodland.

## THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Its Wonderful Growth and Development in the United States.

During the last fifty years the cattle industry of the United States has experienced a growth and development as wonderful as that of any other branch of American enterprise. Fifty years ago the great plains and prairie of the West, which now contribute so largely to the beef supply, were grazed only by herds of wild bison. Cattle raising for beef, or the dairy, was confined to the seaboard and Middle States. In fact, for many of the earlier years of the period Ohio was the leading State in this business. Nearly all the cattle of those years, says a writer in the American Agriculturist, were "natives" of no particular breed. True, a few enterprising gentlemen had imported and bred from fine improved stock, but such breeding was generally looked upon as an expensive amusement for the rich, rather than a steady and profitable business. The farmer of the pure-bred cattle of that day the Shorthorn was the leading breed in point of numbers and popularity as it has continued to be ever since. The Devons had been introduced still earlier, and had many admirers; a few Herefords had been quite recently imported by W. H. H. Southam and Erastus Corning, and a limited number of Dutch cattle were owned and bred by L. G. Morris, near New York City. Ayrshires were imported in 1831, and during the subsequent ten years, had become deservedly popular



so far as they were known. Individual specimens of Jersey, Galloway, and possibly some other British breeds were found in the Eastern States. But all these detracted but little from the growing interest in the Shorthorns. This interest had been awakened by the Kentucky importations of 1817; at a later date, Hon. George Wall, of Troy, New York, had brought over some fine Shorthorns from the historic herd of Thomas Bates, of Kirkcubrighton. But the largest importations, and most important in their influences on the cattle industry, were those of the Scioto Valley (Ohio) Importing Company. In 1834 this enterprising association had brought over nineteen pure-bred Shorthorns selected from the best herds in England. During the next two years further importations were made, the cattle landing in New York, going thence by Erie Canal to Buffalo, and by lake to Cleveland. In 1836 nearly the entire herd was sold at auction, the remainder being sold the next April. The fifty-eight head, constituting the entire herd, brought \$50,744, an average of \$874 per head. This was justly regarded as an enormous price, for that day. Yet in less than forty years—at the famous sale of the New York Mills herd, Sept. 10, 1873, twelve Shorthorn cows and heifers sold for \$239,250, an average price of \$19,937 per head. But the importations and sales of the Ohio Company, and of the spirited individual importers stimulated the taste for pure-bred stock, and gave impulse to the movement, which made the high prices of the later sale possible.

Fifty years ago cattle were driven to market on foot. Great droves were



made up from the blue-grass pastures of Ohio and Kentucky, or the more remote prairies of Illinois, and driven by slow and easy marches over the country roads to Albany, New York, Philadelphia and other Eastern markets, generally arriving at their destination in better condition than when they started. But the wide-awake Western men were not slow to perceive the advantages of slaughtering and packing beef near the feeding grounds. Early in the half-century the business was established in Chicago, which has since grown to immense proportions. A Chicago paper of 1849 announced that "Chicago is at present the first point in the United States in slaughtering and putting up beef. There are some two or three establishments engaged in this business here, who have no rivals at any other place in the United States."

We are further informed in the same article that one of the largest of these packing houses had "already slaughtered 4,000 head the present season, and will still add 1,000 more. The average per day for three weeks was 175, and one day 218 were killed, which is believed to be the largest day's work of the sort ever done in this country." Forty years later, over 1,600,000 head of cattle were slaughtered annually in Chicago, two of the largest houses each killing an average of 1,600, daily. This marvelous increase in the business at its principal center is a fair index of the growth of the cattle industry throughout the country.

Fifty years ago the entire region west of the one-hundredth meridian

was put down on the maps partly as "unexplored region," and the remainder as the "Great American Desert." The few hardy explorers and trappers who penetrated its solitude found there in places great herds of bison grazing on the short, crisp grass. To-day, the entire region, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, is as thoroughly explored and as accurately mapped as the Atlantic States; the bison has given place to domesticated cattle, more than thirty million head of which graze west of the Mississippi. A thousand head of fat beefs may be taken from the sage-brush lands of Montana by rail to New York, and thence by steamer to Liverpool, in less time than was formerly required to move the same number from the pastures of Ohio to the Eastern markets. The improvement in quality has more than kept pace with the increase in the magnitude of the business. The American cattle of fifty years ago were mostly "natives," the descendants of pioneer importations degenerated by promiscuous and aimless interbreeding, until all race characteristics were lost. As late as 1849 of the cattle slaughtered in Chicago, already referred to, the very best dressed carcasses averaged only 660 pounds—about two-thirds the present maximum. But a great change has been wrought through the interest in fine pure-bred cattle. Breeding improved cattle is a business of greatest importance, which is pursued by a host of keen-witted, enterprising men—farmers of the more intelligent class have caught the spirit, and many of the prosperous and successful business and professional men of the great cities find their amusement in fine stock-breeding. All the older breeds have become widely diffused, and many other valuable ones have been introduced. The Shorthorns have greatly increased and multiplied; the Herefords, after a long struggle for recognition, have attained the commanding position they deserve; the Devons have simply held their own, and the Galloways have found the place they are peculiarly well qualified to fill, in the West and Northwest. Of other beef breeds the Aberdeen-Angus have become well and widely known and appreciated; the Sussex have achieved marked success, though their numbers are still restricted. The Red Polls have gained a strong foothold, and are increasing in numbers and popularity as a general-purpose breed.

Of the dairy breeds the Jerseys retain their deserved popularity as "the farmer's cow," while Jerseys, Guernseys and Holstein-Friesians have achieved such wonders in the production of milk and butter as to upset all preconceived ideas of bovine capacity. The Brown Swiss, though the most recently introduced of any, have taken a permanent place among American cattle which probably no other breed could fill as well. The Jerseys have a singular history. For several of their earlier years in this country they were generally regarded as the "gentleman's cow," two fine for any place but the lawn or paddock of the wealthy suburban resident. It took some time for the fact to become impressed on the public mind that the Jersey is eminently well suited for practical and profitable dairy farming. This notable advance in fine stock breeding has not been accomplished at random. Each one of the pure-breeds is represented by an organized association of its leading breeders, who guard its purity, and watch its interests with intelligent care and zeal.

Great as has been the advance in the cattle industry, it is only the beginning of what remains to be accomplished. The scrub still largely in the majority, and the scrub must go before American beef-raising and dairying can stand on the proper basis for attaining the highest success. The pitiless and primitive range system of the Far West must give place to more civilized methods, as the country settles up and the farm replaces the ranch. These and other changes for the better are rapidly going forward already. Rail and ocean transportation are being relieved of the horrors which once attended them; the silo enables the farmer and dairyman to carry summer feeding throughout the year; the United States Department of Agriculture has instituted systems of inspection which guard Northern cattle from the danger of infection by splenic fever, insures the foreign shipment of only healthy cattle, and has nearly stamped out contagious pleuropneumonia. Before the end of another half-century, if no backward steps are taken, the American cattle industry will have reached a position which could not have been anticipated fifty years ago. In fact, it may exceed the dreams of the keenest enthusiast living.

He Was Mistaken. Pierre Ruan, an aged banker of Paris, had a prophetic dream a few years ago which told him that he would live until the year 1902. He was so firm in the belief that the dream was correct that he had a monument erected with his name, age and the date, 1902, cut upon it. The old man has just died and the marble cutter has another Pierre Ruan inscription and put on.

Good Place for All Bills. The ancient Egyptians were not particular about the wraps in which to shroud their dead. Old napkins, old skirts and other cast-off clothing were so utilized. It is said that an unpaid dentist bill was found on the person of a lately exhumed mummy, whose teeth were in extra fine condition.

They Took Known Routes. The migratory birds of the Eastern States have a curious habit of following established routes of travel. Countless thousands of water birds, for instance, cross the Mexican border near the date, 1902, cut upon it. The old man has just died and the marble cutter has another Pierre Ruan inscription and put on.

But They're Hungry. It is forbidden to use the words "hunger" or "famine" in Kayou, Russia, but the people are starving there.

Norfolk equals a distillery for brewing mischief.

## ON THE "L."

Two Young Men Who Secured the Symptom of the Crowd.

They boarded the "L" train at the Park station. They both wore violet buttonholes and large canes. They were fine, athletic specimens of the genus Manhattan.

Howling swells, in fact. But they were so quiet.

There was something in the quietude of their demeanor more than in the touch of loudness in their attire that drew upon them the attention of every passenger in the car. They did not seem to mind being observed. But never a word did either speak.

The guard, with a saw-mill voice and an unintelligible dialect, shrieked out two stations in the gibberish of his ilk before either of the stylish young men moved.

Then one of them shifted from the side of the other in the vis-a-vis seat to the position opposite, while the philosophic old gentleman reading his newspaper over the top of his eyeglasses seemed to say:

"Thank God, they are alive!"

In another moment, the sympathy of the entire car went forth to the objects of their scrutiny.

"Well, I declare!" ejaculated the philosophic old gentleman.

"Isn't it too bad?" murmured the two Jersey girls, who had come aboard at Cortlandt street, in unison. "Dummies, by Jingo!" quoth the spruce, clerkish-looking youth who sat alongside me.

Sure enough! The moment they were settled opposite one another their faces lit up and they began an animated conversation in the sign language.

The philanthropic clerical person in the corner beamed kindly on the two unfortunates from his seat right in line of sight; the philosophic old party looked on approvingly; the two Jersey damsels smiled encouragingly; indeed, the interest of every passenger in the car centered upon the pantomime that progressed with more than ordinary zeal.

When the guard in the aggravating patois of his own peculiar province screamed in the car: "Stewertr-waltheestreenex," the clerical gentleman remarked to his neighbor:

"Well, they have something to be thankful for! They cannot hear that!"

Meanwhile the gentlemanly-looking mutes had gradually worked themselves from the conversational phase of their finger lettering into a decidedly more excitable frame of mind. One of them was evidently accusing the other of some wrongdoing, to which he protested earnestly and then wept, while the audience muttered cries of "Shame!" and the philosophic old party made many signs of disapproval at the aggressive mute, who returned to them a vacant stare, indicating utter lack of comprehension.

Anon an argument went on the pantomimic principals ran the gamut of all the emotions. Anger, pleasure, resentment, were delineated in facial play. They were in dead earnest now—oblivious to all around them.

It was growing exciting. Many of the passengers rode by their stations. Finally the climax was reached when one shook his fist in the other's face.

"Here, you stop that!" said the clerical person.

"Why, you darned fool," interpolated the philosophic old party irreverently, "don't you know that they can't hear a word you say?"

Suddenly the more agitated dummy seized his comrade by the throat. The car was instantly in an uproar.

"Forteez-zekond strett," yelled the guard, getting ready to rush in and separate the combatants.

"The announcement had a talismanic effect. Suddenly the two maddened young men broke their hold.

"I say, old man," exclaimed one, in a particularly clear, full voice, "we get off here, don't we?"

"You bet," responded the other cheerily.

And then they both smiled sweetly upon the petrified guard, as they passed him on their way to the station platform, leaving the philosophic old party in paroxysms of merriment, while every one else in the car was writhing with indignation and gasping for breath.—New York World.

## POWER OF SUCTION.

It Will Cause a Glass of Water to Adhere to Your Hand.

This problem is to lift a glass, nearly full of water, making it adhere to the palm of your outstretched hand. You know that the phenomenon is due to the partial vacuum

under your hand, but you would like to know how this vacuum has been obtained.

In a very simple manner—for instance: Place your glass on a table, and on it the palm of your hand, being careful to bend the four fingers at a straight angle, as indicated in the lower figure of our drawing. If now, in continuing to press the palm of the hand on the edge of the glass, you extend your fingers quickly and keep

your hand straight, you will have produced under it a certain vacuum sufficient to permit the atmospheric pressure to counteract the effect of gravitation. And the glass of water, developing suction, will remain fastened to your hand.

Good Piece for All Bills. The ancient Egyptians were not particular about the wraps in which to shroud their dead. Old napkins, old skirts and other cast-off clothing were so utilized. It is said that an unpaid dentist bill was found on the person of a lately exhumed mummy, whose teeth were in extra fine condition.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CANDOR is the best bold compress for curing vanity.

When you see a printed article beginning "A good story is going the rounds," etc., it is usually safe to go round it.

CLEVELAND papers speak disrespectfully and unfeelingly of Cincinnati as "an old river town." What is London but an old river town?

It is indeed an ill wind that blows nobody good. Mexican lottery stock jumped up \$10 a share when the news of the Louisiana lottery's Waterloo arrived.

Money may be the root of all evil, but man's experience with the lowly peanut seems to demonstrate the practicability of getting a good deal of fun out of the root while throwing the plant away.

PROF. HALE, the Cornell man engaged at great expense to teach Latin in the Chicago University, has written a book of 340 pages on the Latin preposition cum. A man who can say so much of so small a thing ought to be in the United States Senate.

AND now a London doctor has proved, or thinks he has, that all babies when they are born are like the monkeys in possessing the power to cling by their arms, supporting their weight thereby. This is one more step forward for the theory of evolution, but still the missing link is not in sight.

ASKED whether he would not some time visit this country, Ibsen is reported as saying: "America? That frog pond where every frog pokes his head above the surface and croaks at some other frog? Not much." We have thought from the beginning that there is something wrong about that man—the bushy-haired wretch.

THE Khedive's wholesale invitations for the professors and students who were with him at Vienna to come over and have a high old time at Cairo, reads like some warm passage from the Arabian Nights. If they should go to the land of the Pharaohs a deep Oriental cardinal would paint the solid pyramids and more aspiring obelisks.

IN San Francisco they are endeavoring to establish a society to abolish "the annoying anachronism of church-bell ringing." If they succeed in doing this it is to be hoped there may at least be branches in other cities which will take a hand at silencing the discordant chiming which now make hideous the Sunday which should be peaceful.

WITH Englishmen a transfer from the legation at Washington to the legation at Madrid is considered a promotion. Spain is not very important in the commercial world or any other sense, but it has a king. That makes all the difference in the world with an Englishman. He is unable to understand the greatness of democracy.

DRESSES have so much to do with looks that if the homeliest girl in town were well dressed she would pass for good-looking. The old saw about beauty unadorned adorned the most is a very pretty one, but there is nothing in it. It is a favorite saying with old folks when they want the young people to spend less on their clothes.

EVERY failure is a step to success; every detection of what is false directs us toward what is true; every trial exhausts some tempting form of error. Not only so, but scarcely any attempt is entirely a failure; scarcely any theory, the result of steady thought, is altogether false; no tempting form of error is without some latent chain derived from truth.

THE way of the New York divorce-keeper is being made very hard for him by the Recorder of that city. "Billy" McGlory, who has long defied the law and public decency in that regard, has been brought up with a round turn and given a year in the penitentiary, with a handsome fine on top of that penalty. It is a long lane that has no turning.

THERE is arsenic in everything in these degenerate days. The latest case of poisoning in it is that of a young lady of a well-known Boston family who has been dangerously poisoned about the face and neck from wearing dyed furs, in the dressing of which the omnipresent substance had been used. It is almost to be wondered at that with arsenic so prevalent the race does not become used to it so that its effects are nullified.

A GOVERNMENT geologist in California has discovered gold in a meteorite. Gold has never been found before in this connection, and the discoverer prophetically remarks that "There is gold in the world of space." When Dennington perfects that airship he may track the comet to its fiery hair and eclipse the results of the credulous who chase rainbows for wealth. Up to date Adelina Patti is about the most paying gold star that has dropped to earth.

It would require the intellect of a Babbage to wrestle with the statistics of matches. That 60,000,000 are burned every day in Europe seems below the mark. Such firms as

Messrs Dixon, at Manchester, turn out 9,000,000 a day, and many in London 2,000,000 or 3,000,000. The consumption of phosphorus for the purpose in England and France shows that about 250,000,000 a year are turned out in these two countries alone.

If the youth of to-day could only be brought to consent to be as youthful as their ancestors still are, they would have a great deal more enjoyment in life. They are so dreadfully grown-up at 10, however, that at the age of 20 they are well nigh in their dotage. The reply of an elderly gentleman is apropos, who, when he was asked why a time-honored club was allowed to die out of Boston, replied: "Because we old men who belonged to it could not find any younger men who were not too old in feeling to make it possible for them to continue the club in the old spirit."

THE malodorous Anthony Comstock, whose methods of suppressing vice are such as to make many people suspect that he is rather worse than the vice he suppresses, did not win much glory in his recent conviction of a Milwaukee bookseller for sending improper literature through the mails. The evidence showed that Comstock induced the man to commit the offense and then promptly prosecuted him for it. "There are some things worse than sending obscene matter through the mails," said the Judge, in pronouncing sentence. "Fraud, and cheating, and lying by Government officers are worse." It would be well if this idea could be impressed not upon Comstock alone but upon other officials who add the part of the tempter to the trade of the detective.

THE British public does not take kindly to the suggestion of Lady Brooke to raise a fund to buy brandy for the poor people who are suffering from the grip. Her theory is that stimulants are needed to help throw off the effects of the malady, but the highest medical authority in British journalism declares that the idea is erroneous, and that, even if it were correct, the cure would be worse than the disease. The medical view of the case has not in all probability much to do with the paucity of the subscriptions. Mr. J. Bull, it is known the world over, has the most profound faith in the all-saving virtues of brandy, especially when it is blended with the effervescent soda. Next to roast beef nothing is so sacred in his eyes. First, beef; second, brandy and soda; third, the British constitution. But brandy, in Mr. Bull's opinion, is not for the toiling masses. It must be reserved for the aristocracy alone. "Bitchin' beef" is good enough for the mob. If that will cure the grip John will contribute all his small change. Let Lady Brooke try it.

SINCE the maneuvers of the French army last year the public attention in France has been drawn by competent men to the errors and faults which marked the conduct of the cavalry during those maneuvers. These errors have been signalled especially by M. Joseph Rheinisch, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and himself an officer of the reserves. He demands that these errors be corrected at once. They are not, he says, comparable to the vices which existed in 1870, but they are serious defects to be remedied while it is yet time. The movements are too slow and they are ill conceived. They need more energy, fire and dash. The best officers agree with M. Rheinisch in his criticisms and his remedy. "Nothing," says one of the generals, "can justify the prolonged hesitation of one of these divisions to march to the combat." A chief of cavalry ought before all to defend himself against the attraction arising from certain positions which tend to immobilize and thus transform the cavalry, which is essentially an army of movement, into an army of position. "Is it," he asks, "the fear of the officer to expose his command to the fire of the enemy's artillery which hinders him from marching? Let him remember that from all time we have marched under the fire of the artillery, and we must still so march; and besides the artillery of the two parties may or may not be of equal force." Meanwhile, the General Gallifet repeats without ceasing: "March, march always to the combat upon the adverse cavalry without pre-occupying yourself with his cannon which has altogether less effect upon cavalry the more rapidly it moves. This recommendation," he adds, "should be the exhortation of the cavalier." And General Gallifet is no doubt right.

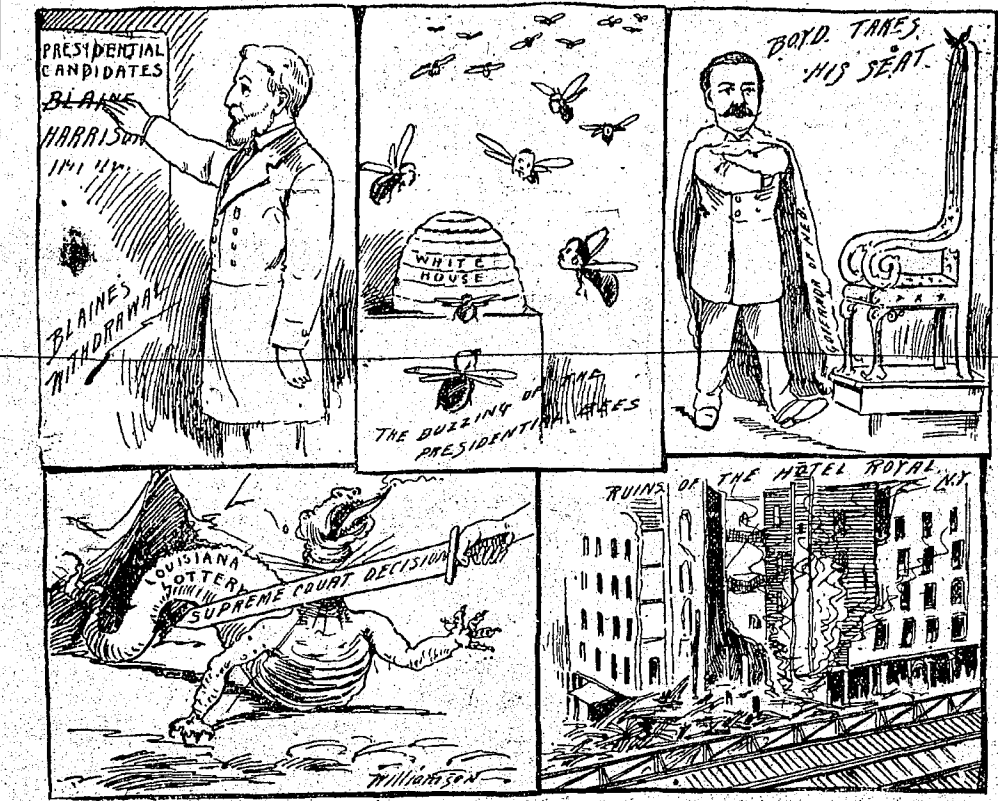
**Blooded Dogs of Old.**  
There were blooded dogs in early Egypt, and highly prized. Their names were carved on monuments which still remain. One of them, his name showing his foreign origin, was called Abakkar, a faithful transcription of the word abakour, by which the hunting dog is designated in many of the hieroglyphs.

**A Potent Reason.**  
Ponsonby—Her name has been dragged into the courts a score of times and is synonymous with scandal. Why did Salvioli ask her for her hand?  
Popinjay—Perhaps because there are half a dozen diamond rings on it.

**Statue of St. Lawrence.**  
The St. Lawrence River is the only absolutely lifeless river in the world. Its greatest variation, caused by drought or rain, never exceeds a foot.

**How Much for Charity?**  
In twelve years the city of Paris has expended \$270,000 on statues and \$85,000 on ornamental fountains.

## SOME LATE EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.



**THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.**  
40,000,000 Persons Almost Starving—Takes the Prime Cause of the Disaster.  
The famine now ravaging in Russia extends to eighteen provinces, the area of which is equal to that of France, Belgium and Switzerland together, and the population of which is about forty millions. In six provinces the famine is partial, in the other twelve complete. The official paper, the Journal of Finance, has announced that it will take 75,000,000 bushels to keep the population alive until the next crop. It seems strange that all the facts concerning the impending famine were known to the government in June and July, for the zemstvos, or district assemblies, had made complete reports at that time of the failure of the crop, and in the light of the latest events it is seen that their figures were correct, their

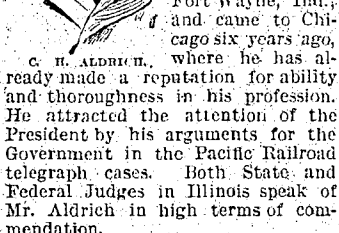


**HOUSES MADE OF PAPER.**  
A new use has been found for paper in the production of building material, which is said to possess all the better qualities of hard fine-grained wood, without being affected in form and dimensions by the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere. In the preparation of this material any quality of paper may be used, although manila is preferred. During the process of manufacture there is added to the paper pulp a solution consisting of one part of starch, one part of gum-arabic, one part of bitumen, and one part of benzine to forty-four parts of pulp. The paper made from this combination is coated with a cement made of linseed oil and glue, and is then kept under heat and pressure for about one week, so that the boards made

may become thoroughly cured and seasoned. It is stated that these paper boards are capable of being worked up the same as ordinary woods of commerce for all purposes for which the latter are used. During the process of manufacture the pulp may be colored to represent any desired kind of wood, and may be readily grained in imitation of oak.

### A MONUMENT TO OUR DEAD.

On October 1st, says the Utica Globe, an event occurred in the streets of Valparaiso that led to critical diplomatic relations between the United States and Chile. It was the shameful attack made by Chilean sailors, and for that matter by Chilean police, upon a portion of the crew of the United States cruiser Baltimore. One of the crew, C. W. Higgins, was stabbed and shot, instantly dying, while another, William Turnbull, was so injured that he died nine days later. As a perpetuation of the memory of their shipmates and also as a record of the deed, the

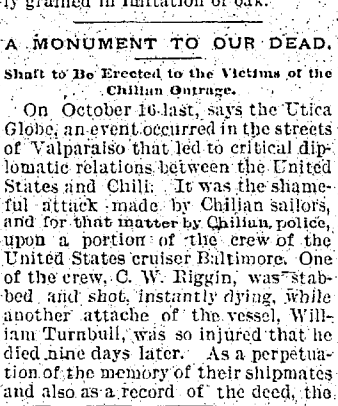


**Welding Glass and Porcelain to Metals.**  
M. Cailliet, according to the London Electrical Engineer, has communicated to the Societe des Physiciens a method of welding glass and porcelain with metals, which may prove extremely useful for instruments of research or for any metallic fitting, such as taps, communicating tubes, conducting wires, etc., so as to avoid all leakage, even under high pressure. The process of welding is very simple. A portion of the tube to be welded is covered with a very thin coat of platinum. To obtain this deposit it is sufficient to paint, by means of a small brush, the slightly warmed glass with a completely neutral chloride of platinum, mixed with essential oil of camomile. The essence is made to evaporate slowly, and when the white and colored vapors have ceased to be given off, the temperature is raised to dull red heat, and the platinum, being reduced, covers the glass tube with a brilliant metallic coating. Connecting the tube thus metallically coated to the negative pole of a battery of suitable energy, it is placed in a bath of sulphate of copper. A ring of copper is deposited upon the platinum, and strongly adheres thereto if the operation has been properly carried out.

**Patents for Manufacturing Eggs.**  
What are we coming to? Here now is the patent egg manufacturer, James Stewart, of Kansas City, who pleasantly accepts all the ridicule that

has been showered upon him, and says he is about prepared to demonstrate the practicability of his invention. His greatest trouble was in securing a substitute for the white of the hen egg, but he has conquered at last, and when his machinery, now nearly completed, is ready to begin business, he will put fresh eggs on the market at a cost of three cents per dozen. What an innovation that will be, and what an uproar it will cause among poultry raisers, who will be besieging the legislatures and Congress to place an embargo on the manufactured egg, just as the cow-butchers did upon oleomargarine. After the fashion of the Massachusetts farmers, who insist upon oleo being colored pink, the poultry raisers will probably insist upon manufactured eggs being dyed all the colors of the rainbow, suggestive of Easter eggs.

**THE STEAMSHIP EIDER.**  
By the Wreck of Which the Lives of 395 People Were Imperiled.  
The steamer Eider, of the North German Lloyd line, which went ashore on the Atherfield rocks, on the west of the Isle of Wight, two weeks ago, is still on the rocks, not having yet broken up. All the cargo has been removed, including the \$3,000,000 in silver bullion. The Eider, an iron screw steamer, was built at Glasgow in 1883, and measures 450 feet in length, with a beam of 47 feet. She has compound engines and was built with seven air-tight bulkheads. At the time she struck Capt. Holmcke commanded her. She was valued at about \$700,000 and was fully insured.

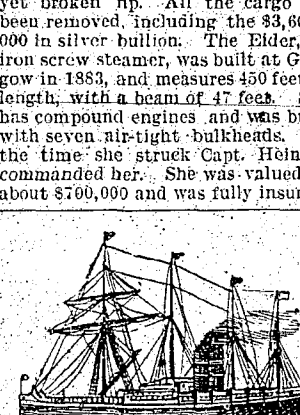


**GUATEMALA'S NEW PRESIDENT.**  
A Man of Ability and Literary Attainments.  
The recent election in the republic of Guatemala has raised to the Presidential chair a man of much ability and great literary attainments—Francisco Linares.  
The successor to President Barillas will be remembered as the Guatemalan Minister at Washington during Mr. Cleveland's administration. He was born in Salama, Guatemala, in 1837, and after preliminary education studied law. From his youth he was an ardent defender of liberal principles, and traveled extensively in this country, studying our system of public schools and seeking to secure American teachers for the schools of Guatemala. He was a member of the National Assembly from 1873 to 1888, and was for several terms President of that body. President Barrios, in 1876, appointed Linares Minister of the Interior, and later Minister of War, from both of which positions he resigned to retire to private life. He was reappointed Minister of the Interior in 1883. During the eventful period following April 2, 1885, he and his companions in the Cabinet maintained energetically the constitution, and on April 5, when General Barrundia endeavored to secure the President by a coup d'etat, he was foiled by the active intervention of Linares.  
Mr. Linares is very popular in Guatemala, and has published a volume of poems and other works that have gained for him a high place in the literary world. He will be inaugurated March 1.

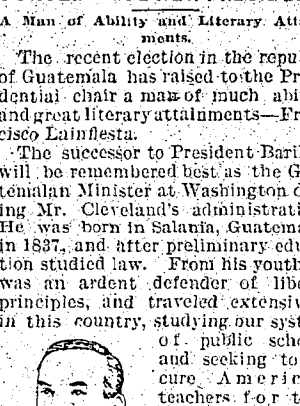
**Is New York a young girl was locked up in the Tombs for twenty-four hours on a charge of stealing 10 cents' worth of dress lining. The charge was brought by her employer, and the evidence showed that while pressing a cloak she picked up a piece of cloth from the floor to use as an ironholder. This was the piece of cloth in question. Its value was 10 cents, and her employer had her arrested on a charge of stealing it. The arrest was bad enough, but it was an outrage on justice when the Court, acknowledging the wrong, felt compelled to sentence the girl to the Tombs.**

**Chopping Glass.**  
In few things is the progress of invention more readily discernible by those whose memory can reach, say a distance of twenty-five years, than in the production and use of plate-glass. The time was, and it seems but a matter of yesterday, when the name of plate-glass was indicative of luxury and means. As a feature of business structures, it implied ample capital, metropolitan situation, and a voluminous trade; and none but the very rich thought of indulging in such costly splendor in their homes. Since then, the case has bravely

changed, and invention and competition have been at work, until now, almost any one may level in plate-glass that likes. And as if this were not enough, a Western manufacturer of twenty years' experience in this line, has found a way of making plate-glass by perpendicular rolling, without grinding or polishing, which he claims will produce a perfect article at less than one-fifth of the present cost. Evidently the nineteenth century has not quite closed its record of industrial achievements.



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It is impossible to save her. There were 395 people on board when she struck.



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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Sunday, Feb. 28, may be found in Jer. 37: 11-21.

**Jeremiah Foretold.**  
Jeremiah is a man like unto ourselves. Not taciturn, gloomy, unapproachable. It was the times that gave him his theme, now grave and threatening, as he looked upon the sins of the day, now bright and promising, as he lifted his eyes away to the coming dawn. If his ordinary strain is a minor, it was because God's people wrung it from him by their rebelliousness and infidelity. Prof. Ballantine, lecturing before the Fairwell Hall "Jeremiah," says: "We may compare Jeremiah in detail with the greatest men in Hebrew history, and always to his advantage. We may take the darkest hour in the life of Moses, or of Joshua, or of Samuel, or of Elijah, or of Paul, and we shall find that Jeremiah had a similar experience, only ten-fold darker. And after such a comparison we shall feel that they seem weak compared with him." If these lessons but make the "weeping prophet" a more companionable man to us, it will be well.

**WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.**  
And it came to pass. In apparent contradiction of Jeremiah's prophecy and to the probable rejoicing of the Egyptian king, Pharaoh Hophra, the messenger, who forbade to put trust in horses or princes. The army of the Chaldeans. When Jeremiah had declared would surely take the city. Broken up, or risen up, like a bubble, to take one's departure. For fear of Pharaoh's army. Literally, from the face of Pharaoh's army. The word army is from the root meaning strength. Out of Jerusalem. It is not necessary for us to suppose, because Jeremiah's words were inspired that he may not have slipped in judgment there. To separate himself, or to divide an inheritance. Revision, to receive his portion. Douay, to divide a possession. The first meaning is to be sent him to the king; hence, probably the Margin, to slip away. It looks very much as if Jeremiah had at last given up the Jerusalem campaign and gone to secular concerns, possibly matters that had long pressed. Count Peter's "I go home." In the gate of Benjamin. Shall we say toward Benjamin, or in Benjamin? A kind of forum or market place where such business was transacted. Like Matthew at the receipt of customs. Evidently Jeremiah had given up his constabulary authority. Fullest report. Or simply fullest, or make report. False. Or falsehood. A lie. The quick, indignant retort of one wrongly accused, and yet perhaps aware that his ground was not safe. See Peter's protestations in Pilate's court. I fall not away, i. e., not a deserter or, even worse, a traitor. Jeremiah's prophecies of Jerusalem's overthrow by the Chaldeans rendered him peculiarly liable to such a charge. Princes. The king's counselors or cabinet. Smote him, i. e., scourged him as a legal culprit, virtually judging him guilty, or at least, to use a legal term, holding him for the crime, pending fuller investigation. Be accepted. Hebrew, fall; same word as fall away. vs. 13. Cause me not to return. An appeal not for pardon but for clemency. Counted the days of her pregnancy rather than their fastnesses. Prison. The Revision reads, guards. Douay, the entry of the prison. A piece of bread. Literally, a chetel of bread, a cake or loaf.

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## NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Will Buy Canadian Pine—Hovell Farmers' "Wholesale" of a "Vast" Quantity of a "Very" Valuable "Singing School" Wave Rocks the Whole State.

Record of the Week.

A good hotel-keeper is Augusta's need.

The Sons of Temperance have organized a lodge at Oscoda.

J. RITTENBERG is the new Postmaster at Beach.

The house of Mrs. J. R. Olds, at Grand Rapids, was burned.

MARQUETTE schoolma'ams have organized the "S. W. Snow-School Club."

GREENWOOD is preparing large quantities of square timber for shipment to Australia.

MINNIE FARNQUIST is organizing a Swedish corps of the Salvation Army at Marquette.

At Grand Rapids, Alexander Hamilton, a colored lawyer, has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

BAGGALL, on the T. A. & N. M. R. R., is being platted into a village, so that the lots will be ripe for sale with balmly spring.

At Milford, Eddy Kelly, a 7-year-old boy, was found with a revolver, and shot himself in the leg, inflicting a serious wound.

It is reported that a number of Michigan capitalists have just completed a deal by which they acquire about 600,000,000 feet of pine in Canada.

COMPANY A, of Ann Arbor, which was mustered out of the service by the Adjutant General, has now changed its name to the Ann Arbor Rifles.

PROF. STANLEY, of Ann Arbor, has received an invitation to take the Choral Union to Chicago in 1893 and participate in the great musical festival there.

There is a singing-school wave rocking the State. These schools will blossom into gloe clubs, the members will become stage-struck, and will wither and die, die, die.

WILLIAM RYAN and William L. Baird, the two best students at the University of the West, have been sentenced to one year each at Jonia.

DENNIS LAWRENCE, Marathon Township, is in possession of an ox weighing 2,300 pounds. He will try to get him to the scales at 3,500, and then take him to the World's Fair.

The farmers around Howell raise large quantities of "culture" food. During last year one local buyer bought \$45,000 worth of beans, and most of them were shipped to Boston.

BERT ALKEN, aged 14, and Stanley Rodebaugh, aged 15, two young Jackson boys, were arrested at Kensington, Ill., on a trip West to exterminate the Indian population. They will be taken home to mamma now.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER WHITMAN has issued a circular calling for a more general observance of the statute of 1889, prescribing the precautions to be taken by street-car men before crossing railroad tracks.

Mrs. BLISS, of Saginaw, who was arrested at the instance of her son, charged with assault and battery, had been sentenced to ninety days in the house of correction, but Judge Goldsmith allowed bail, at her urgent request, and upon promise, to remain at home as long as she behaved. Whisky, however, got the best of her, and now she will be taken to the institution at Detroit.

Mrs. ANNA SCHULZ, aged 62, who lived on a farm near Wyandotte with her brother, John Schulz, left about a month ago, and all effort to find her have been futile so far. It is thought that she had some money and held notes against several persons. She was known as Old Lady Saturday, from the fact that every Saturday she would go to town and pick up wood, rags, etc., in the streets.

A CRETON was seriously injured by a falling tree at Smith's camp, near Alger.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to extend the M. & N. Road from Sagola to Crystal Falls.

CANSONVILLE, that for some unknown reason has escaped the grip, has now an epidemic of measles.

The first case appeared from the Dickinson County Circuit Court was an assault and battery affair.

SWINDLERS are selling membership tickets in different mutual benefit associations in the Upper Peninsula.

ALPENA'S Aldermen have just decided that cows must no longer hold daily parade on the streets of the town.

CHARLES KANBY lost an eye in a saw mill at Anable. A saw tooth an inch and a quarter long was taken out of the wound.

SAND BEACH and Bad Axe are pulling each other's hair over the question as to which place shall have the Huron County fair.

CHARLES MATTHEWS, of the Frankfort life saving station, who recently shot one of his crew through the arm, has resigned.

The stock of merchandise in Carl Schulze's store at Iron Mountain has been sold, the First National Bank there holding a mortgage on it for \$3,800.

BAY CITY's prominent men are agitating the question of doing something to prevent the influx of poor people in search of work who become a charge on the city.

IRON MOUNTAIN'S frate citizens are looking for M. Goetzman, a young man, with a view to treating him to a dose of tar and feathers for leading astray several young girls.

OVID is not dead yet, by any means. The postage stamps used by the First National Bank for the year 1891 amounted to \$137.33, and the same institution paid the sum of \$77.45 express charges on currency shipped in during the year. But still the traveling public are obliged to sit on the baggage and wait for trains.

The cost of mining a pound of copper is estimated at 8.55 cents; the cost of concentrating and smelting, 1.25 cents per pound. Adding 1.98 cents for freight and commission, the total cost of a pound at the seaboard is 11.78 cents.

There is war among the freshmen of the Michigan Mining School. The class is split into two factions, one being of a more religious turn of mind than the other, and each faction is fighting to maintain its alleged right to elect officers. There are now nearly 200 officers at present for every officer. The director of the school has been appealed to for a settlement of the matter.

HENRY HEISELMAN, a Saginaw burglar, was sentenced to two years at Jackson, Benjamin Bush, for the same offense, and William Moran for forgery, go to Jonia for one year and for eighteen months respectively.

ELDEN BONDY, of the Shepherd Baptist Church, whose wood pile ran out early in the winter, has let the Shepherds go until a more convenient season, and is now a temporary resident of Strickland. There he is warm and comfortable. He has moved into the church, and has his housekeeping traps secluded from the congregation by extra quilts and sheets hung up for a screen. He now has the warmest and the church mice are tickled, too.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.  
THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Winan's World's Fair Commissioners are selling space in the Michigan building.

The Republicans of the State of New York keep on adding to their big majority of supervisors.

A democratic Judge, in Detroit, excused a juror from serving, because he declared liquor selling an immoral business.

The barbed wire trust is dead, and it is safe to say it has no mourners. The new tariff law dealt a severe blow to the British tin trust, but it still exists.

And still they come. Negotiations between the United States and Canada in regard to reciprocity of trade relations have formally been opened at Washington.

And now the cotton planters of the South are meeting together and asking to be protected from the pauper labor of the Orient. And in this way do Republican principles invade Democratic strongholds.

All of our subscribers who are square on the books will be furnished with the NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the best paper published in the interest of old soldiers, for 55 cents per year. Subscribe at once. See prospectus in another column.

The Albany Journal gets a lead-pipe cinch on an indubitable fact when it declares that "the man who opens a foreign market to a barrel of American flour or pork is worth a hundred agitators who are trying to break down the American tariff system of protection".

The fruit sub-committee of the World's Fair commission, in session at Grand Rapids, has decided to ask the next Legislature for an additional appropriation, and all interests will unite with the horticulturists, making the demand a campaign issue.

There are some small post offices in Wisconsin which are located in saloons. The Democrats at Washington raised a row about it before they found that the postmasters thereof were hold-over appointees of the Cleveland administration. They should be removed at once.

"Little short of criminal" is what the Nashville American says the nomination of Hill would be; and yet in the same article the paper promises, in case that he is nominated, to "give him a hearty and enthusiastic support." That's right—nothing criminal ever frightens a democrat.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The HOME MAGAZINE of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, the best and most popular low-priced periodical ever printed, can be secured by our readers for a year by sending us a mere nominal sum in addition to the price of a year's subscription to this paper. See announcement in another column.

The Republicans can win the Presidency without the vote of New York; the Democrats can not. Hence the hot fight in the Democratic party to control New York is but an instance of that party's propensity to hang itself whenever it has rope enough given it. The maneuvers of Hill will give the state to the Republicans.—Blade.

The Detroit Journal has been purchased by Ex-Senator T. W. Palmer and William Livingston, Jr., and it is announced that no effort or expense will be spared to make it the most complete afternoon paper in the west. Mr. Livingston, who assumes the active management of The Journal, is a representative republican whose experience in newspaper work and management covers quite a period of years.

There isn't a country publisher in the state probably, who does not feel that he is handicapped by having to spend so much time and effort in making subscription collections. How easy it would be to get out a good paper if all subscribers were as prompt as some of them are. The thoughts of the editor publisher could then be withdrawn from the ever present problem of ways and means, and he could undertake his work with a vim and relish not now generally felt. And the trouble is not at all from dishonesty, but from the fact that printer's bills being small, are generally overlooked, and are the last thing paid. This procrastination frequently puts the publisher to serious inconvenience, because the little deferred bills are the chief source to which he looks for the means to meet his indebtedness.—Wa.

A Democratic contemporary of the Hill stripe declares that this is "not a year for pension legislation." Of course not. The Democratic majority in the national House is about 160. The Democrats always did hate the soldiers who fought to save the Union, and now that they have power to prevent them from receiving justice in the way of promised pensions they are taking their revenge on the veterans with great glee.

This is the way a certain farmer explained to a neighbor how it paid him to take a paper. I take the paper and read it for the news. My wife reads the advertisements and tells me by so doing she saves in one year twice over what the paper costs. For instance, she is about to purchase some household articles or clothing that she has been paying \$4 for. By looking over the paper she discovers that some one sells the same article at \$3.50. She goes there and gets it, saves fifty cents. In buying some ordinary article for the home. In the course of a year this amounts to a very large sum where considerable clothing is used and will more than pay your subscription.—Ex.

The bill to repeal the lumber duties has brought out a state of things which astonishes the free trade Democratic leaders in Congress. They supposed the only protest would come from New England; hence they are surprised to find tremendous opposition coming from all over the South and West, and that, too, from Democratic timbermen and Democratic politicians, who make very ugly threats as to what they will do if the plan is not given up. The Western farmers and stockmasters declare there shall be no free wool. The mining sections of the South are opposed to free coal and free iron. Altogether, the free traders in Congress are having a halcyon and vociferous time.—Blade.

If it were possible to drive the logic of facts into the brain of a free trader, and thus oust the theoretical folly with which it is stuffed, the reports of our foreign trade for 1891 would do it. It has for years been a stock argument with the free traders that the protective tariff destroyed our foreign trade. That is the theory of it. The facts are here: Our total foreign commerce, imports and exports combined, in the year 1891 amounted to the marvelous sum of \$1,739,811,927, an increase of \$117,918,654 over the total trade of 1890, and of \$201,179,097 over that of 1889, and of \$333,006,367 over the average annual commerce for ten years from 1881 to 1890 inclusive.—Blade.

Everybody knows that Governor Senator Hill hung on to his position as Governor of New York until the last hour of his term, but everybody don't know what he did it for. Some of the Democratic newspapers attribute it to Hill's "nice sense of honor," but they neglect to mention that in this case honor might have been reinforced by the fact that the governor's salary of \$10,000 is a fatter thing than the United States Senator's salary, which he also drew. Then, again, Hill revenged himself very neatly on Lieut. Gov. Jones for his defection, by denying him the honor of the governorship for even an hour. Honor, interests, and revenge formed a very happy combination in this case.—State Republican.

The Dundee (Scotland) Courier gives a doleful picture of the changes wrought by the McKinley Bill in the trade with America. At Bradford the exports to America last year shrank to \$12,000,000, where they had formerly been \$25,500,000. That city alone sent to this country 27,000,000 yards of cloth less than it had been in the habit of doing, and the exports of yarns fell off \$400,000 worth, or about 87 per cent. The button trade of Birmingham has been seriously injured. Yorkshire reports a decrease in exports amounting to \$80,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 was in yarns and textile fabrics, \$30,000,000 in metals and metal manufactures, \$11,500,000 in miscellaneous manufactures, and \$9,500,000 in mill work.—National Tribune.

Col. Duffield, of Detroit while in New York City, last week, was interviewed by a reporter of the N. Y. Press, in regard to the political situation in Michigan, and said:

"We are going to break down the law passed by the Democrats in reference to the selection of Presidential electors by districts," said Colonel Duffield, "and we are going to give the fourteen votes of Michigan to the Republican candidate for President. I have the matter of bringing the suit to test the constitutionality of the law in my hands. I am absolutely certain that the law is unconstitutional. It prevents any voter in the State from voting for two electors at large. We intend to present the matter to the State Supreme Court at an early date and feel certain that the decision will be in our favor. If the Democrats do not see fit to appeal from the decision of the State Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court, steps will be taken that will force that issue. We are 'right side up with care' in Michigan, I can tell you."—N. Y. Press.

About a week ago Walter Watt, formerly of Otsego Lake, and well known in this country, a prominent Bay City merchant, fell through an open trap door. Ever since then he has been sick, and now he is getting so that he can't hear anything.

Last week the TRIBUNE contained an item in regard to Mr. Clark Judson, of Buckhorn, seriously cutting his foot, the day previous, by slip of his axe while making ties. Mrs. Judson called in Monday with a large lynx as a singular sequence of the accident to her husband. She informs us that the lynx had followed her husband's route home by the trail of blood from his injured foot, as was evident by the fact that the animal's tracks were visible along the trail and it was plainly seen where it had stopped to lick up the blood. At their barn it became bewildered, as from that point to the house, Mr. Judson had been drawn on a sleigh. John Robinson, who worked for them, discovered the animal and shot it. It measured five feet from nose to tip of tail.—Cheboygan Tribune.

England's Missionary. In the report of Mills' remarks, made before the New York tariff reform club recently, occur these strong expressions in behalf of free trade: "I will follow wherever the flag points to free trade. I will follow wherever the flag goes, no matter who carries it, and I will fight wherever the battle is pitched." This is no stronger declaration in favor of absolute free trade than many which Mills made in the north-west last campaign. And yet, when he was trying to curry favor with the conservative Democrats of the house, in order to secure the speakership, he denied emphatically that he was a free trader. Now the necessity of hedging is past, he is engaged in his old business of preaching absolute free trade for England's benefit. The devil never smiled more broadly over Bob Ingersoll's missionary services than England does over Mills.—Det. Journal.

A recent editorial in the Democratic New York Times contained the following words:

"Now the country is unprecedentedly wealthy. Its debt has dwindled to an insignificant amount, and its creditors are ready to extend their loans at 2 percent. We have a currency every dollar of which is worth a dollar in gold. We have all the specie we want, and can get all that we may need. We are feeding the world. We are powerful, rich, prosperous, practically out of debt."

No misinterpretation of this statement is possible. It amounts to an explicit confession by a leading free trade newspaper that the United States has prospered under Republican rule in a degree hitherto unparalleled; that the agricultural, industrial and financial interests of the nation are in a thoroughly healthy condition; and that the free trade prophecies of inevitable calamity to follow the enactment of the McKinley law were stuff and nonsense.

PETERSON for March opens with two fine engravings and an excellent double fashion plate. "A Chapter on Clocks" by Meredith Jackson is an admirable illustrated article giving an interesting account of time-pieces ancient and modern. "News From Other Worlds", by Camille Flammarion is one of the most charming papers we have ever read from the pen of the famous astronomer. A new Serial "This Man And This Woman" by Robert C. V. Meyers promises to add greatly to the reputation of its gifted young author. "Paying Her Debt", by E. C. Creighton is an exceedingly pretty story and the illustrations are capital. "Something About Aprons", by Margaret V. Payne gives a bewildering series of every possible sort of these articles from useful to coquettish. "Amata as Weel as New", by Martha Carey is a paper that every housewife will value. This is only a small part of the number's attractions which will be certain to make a yearly subscriber of every lady who examines it. Terms two dollars a year. Address: PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The official report of the salaries of German railroaders gives the best possible basis for comparison of wages in that country and this. The highest-paid men of course are the Presidents, who get but \$2,500 a year. Then there is a long jump down to telegraph inspectors, of whom there are but 18 in the Empire. They get from \$750 to 1,000 a year. Book-keepers and secretaries get from \$500 to \$900; ticket agents and clerks, from \$250 to \$375; conductors, from \$200 to \$300; engineers, from \$300 to \$500; firemen, \$260 to \$300; and brakemen from \$200 to \$300. As these men must live on food that costs the price in America plus the cost of transportation to Germany, must largely clothe themselves in cotton raised in this country, must light their homes with American kerosene, and live in houses frequently fitted with American wood and use furniture made from American lumber, it looks as if the only way that they live much cheaper than any American railroaders is by living not nearly so well. As their wages do not average more than one-half those in America, they would seem to have a pretty tough time of it.—National Tribune.

# HALLO! HALLO!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,  
Grayling . . . . . Michigan.

# IF YOU WANT A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

# CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

# AGRICULTURAL \* IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, - Grayling, Mich.

In Memoriam.  
To MR. AND MRS. EVANS AND CHILDREN.  
The hands upon the dial point to twelve.  
The midnight's hour;  
Another spirit wings its way to fairer climes,  
Whose flight could stay, no human power.  
With aching hearts we look upon a lifeless form;  
It is our only darling daughter and sister May.  
How much we loved her.  
Words are inadequate to ever say.  
From this land of brief summers the bird sought  
her own,  
And her white wings unfolding forever has flown.  
We knew that she bore them all ready for flight;  
But fondly had trusted to hold her in sight.  
By her voice forevermore shall the silence be  
thilled.  
But our desolate home with her image is filled.  
As strummed notes yield to the shock of a blow,  
We but numbly, as yet, feel the weight of our  
woe.  
The chair at the table, the flowers by the wall,  
Oh so many the things, through our tears we recall.  
Fond hopes that were cherished; all remind us  
at last,  
That our Dear One through the portal to Glory  
has passed.  
We would not call her back, though none knew  
but to love.  
The dear one that's gone with bright Angels  
above,  
And we must not lose sight in our blindness  
despair;  
We are linked to the skies, for our treasure is  
there.  
Mrs. J. H. BEAD.

During the last two years of the Cleveland administration patents were issued to agricultural settlers to the number of 44,443. During the year 1890 and 1891 patents were issued to agricultural settlers under the present administration numbering 231,607. Sparks, the Land commissioner under Cleveland, looked upon all homesteaders as swindlers and "land-sharks", and never issued a patent until compelled to do so. The Republican commissioner has carried out the policy and spirit of the homestead law, and the figures above tell the story more eloquently than words. Blade.

General Russell A. Alger.  
The malicious partisan charges that General Russell A. Alger's release from the service of the United States during the war was not strictly honorable, is sufficiently refuted by the fact that, at the close of the war when the same authorities were in control at Washington, he received the honor of a brigadier general's brevet. This could not have been done without deliberation, especially in view of the fact that General Alger had been the object of an unfriendly recommendation on the part of his superior officer, General Custer. The motives for Custer's unfriendliness General Alger has explained. General Alger's war record is that of a fighter. He won promotion by gallant conduct in the field, and his reputation as a brave and faithful soldier of the Union is too well grounded to be injured by such an assault as that to which we allude.—N. Y. Press.

ONE QUARTER OFF.

1/4 OFF. 1/4

H. JOSEPH,

OF THE

# OPERA HOUSE STORE

Is Selling off his stock

of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing

Goods, &c., at 1-4 off.

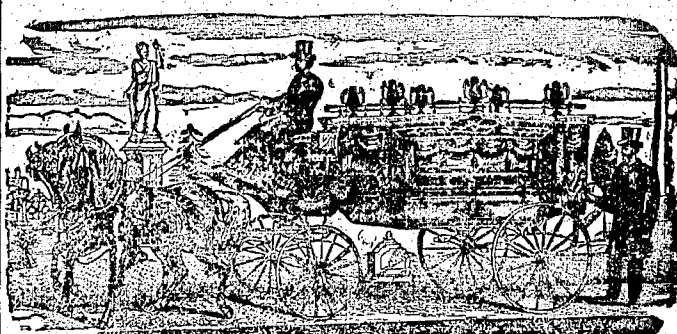
# \*REAL \* ESTATE \* EXCHANGE.\*

I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable lot on Cedar Street.  
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.  
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.  
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.  
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.  
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street, Cheap.  
A number of good farms.  
Six Houses and lots in Jonesville.  
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.  
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.  
Jan 29, 11 O. PALMER.

# UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



# AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

# AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

# BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable.

May 21 '91, if A. CROSS.

# "I'm Just Going Down to the Gate"

and other Popular Ballads, in book form, size 16 of Sheet Music. Sent post-paid, for ONLY FOUR CENTS. Stamps taken. AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 6500 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia Pa.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it as file at 45 to 46 Randolph St., in the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

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For information and free pamphlet write to MUNN & CO., 37 NASSAU ST., New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is guaranteed before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Scientific American. No household or office should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Address MUNN & CO., 37 NASSAU ST., New York.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich. \$500,000 to Invest in Bonds, issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities about to issue bonds, will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Bonds bought and blanks for proceedings supplied without charge. All communications and applications will have prompt attention. This bank pays 4 per cent. on deposits, compounded semi-annually. (Feb., 1892.) B. D. ELWOOD, President.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the New York Agency of LORD & THOMAS, 45 to 46 Randolph St., New York.



LOCAL ITEMS.

Blank receipts for sale at this office.

P. E. Shien, of Oscoda, was in town last week.

Green Apples at the store of S. H. & Co.

F. L. Barker was in Gaylord, one day last week.

Goblets at Jackson & Masters' for 3 cents a piece.

Mrs. G. W. Smith visited friends in Gaylord, last week.

Full Cream Cheese, at the Store of S. H. & Co.

Rosconmounites will hold their village election, March 7th.

Fig Jam, something new. Try it, at Claggett & Pringle's.

The receipts of the New England Supper, were \$87.00.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

Blank receipts for sale at this office, with or without stubs.

Geo. F. Owen, P. M. at Judge's Corners, was in town Tuesday.

A full assortment of Dried Fruits at the store of S. H. & Co.

The W. R. C. will meet at their hall Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Jackson & Masters are selling their entire stock of overcoats at cost.

A Lodge of the Eastern Star is to be organized in Vanderbilt, soon.

A nobby line of Mens' and Boys' stiff hats, at Claggett & Pringle's.

F. R. Deckrow was in Roscommon, last week. Dear hunting we presume.

A fine line of shirts and neckties always on hand, at Jackson & Masters.

A Stillwell, town treasurer of Center Plains, was in town last Friday, collecting taxes.

Selling, Hanson & Co. are closing out their stock of Plush Caps at low prices.

L. Jensen came down Saturday evening and passed Sunday with friends here.

Geo. Fauble, of Grove, was in town last Saturday. He is gaining in strength, but slowly.

Fancy Dried Peaches, Pears, California Prunes and Silver Prunes at the store of S. H. & Co.

"App" Smith, a disbarred attorney of Manistee will be the labor candidate for Mayor this spring.

A fine line of Ladies' Slippers, just received, at Claggett & Pringle's. Prices lower than ever.

Diphtheria is reported at 25 places in Michigan, scarlet fever at 82, typhoid fever 16 and measles 6.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

The Kalkaskain, of Kalkaska, has been much improved, in every respect, by its new proprietors.

Jackson & Masters are offering the balance of their stock of Fancy China and Glass Ware, at cost.

Geo. Hartman, of Ball township, was in town last Thursday. He is lumbering considerable this winter.

The finest line of Laces and Embroideries ever received in town, at Claggett & Pringle's.

The days of miracles has not past, "Old Tige" ran away with his dray, last week.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the installment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.

Miss Edith Babbitt has closed a pleasant term of school in the Wilcox district.

A very fine Upright, grand-piano found its way into Mrs. L. Fournier's pleasant rooms, last week.

The I. O. O. F. of Manistee, will put up a large building, to be built entirely of iron and steel.

To make room for other goods, Selling, Hanson & Co. are selling clothing at a great discount.

Stephen Odell came down from his school, to stay over Sunday with his friends here.

Mrs. A. J. Rose has the pleasure of entertaining her sister, Mrs. S. Compson, of Mecosta county.

Have you seen those elegant Knit Working Jackets, for \$3.50 and \$4.00 a piece, at Jackson & Masters'?

Mr. Wilcox, city marshal of West Branch, and brother of A. C. Wilcox, made us a pleasant call last Tuesday.

Marvin Post Grand Army of the Republic, will meet at their hall next Saturday evening, at the usual hour.

Claggett and Pringle are filling their store jam full of new goods. Bargains in every department. Prices lower than ever.

R. Hanson and Prof. Benkelman visited Tootley's camp out on the new railroad, the beginning of the week. They report a pleasant drive.

Henry Loughlin was working on the tram-way, at the mill, last week, slipped and injured his back very severely.

It takes about \$250 to support one family in Roscommon out of the county poor fund, and taxpayers are kicking.

Joseph Girard, vagrant was up before Justice Woodburn, last Friday, and was given four days in the County Jail.

O. J. Bell, Esq., had quite a severe attack of his old complaint, this last week, but is now reported to be improving.

Miss Nora Masters gave a pleasant tea and evening to the lady teachers of our school and a few friends, last Monday.

Oscoda County editors have hit upon a black list scheme by swapping lists of subscribers in arrears more than \$5.00.

Just received at Claggett and Pringle's, a new and complete stock of Mens' and Childrens' Hats. All the latest styles.

Stephen Richardson, of Luzerne, was in town over Sunday, the guest of R. McElroy, a member of the "same old regiment".

F. H. Osborne, postmaster at Fredrick, Crawford County, Mich., has resigned and recommended C. F. Kelly for the place.

John N. Bauer, of South Branch township, has traded off his farm. Wonder if it was for cigars, that the d-1 can't smoke.

MARRIED—On last Saturday evening, by Justice Woodburn, Mr. Hans Anderson and Mrs. Martha Cestaia. All of Grayling.

S. Foster was in the city all last week. He is disposing of the odds and ends of camp equipage left by Blodgett & Byrne.

Selling, Hanson & Co. have a few fancy Table Lamps still in stock which are being sold at a great reduction. Call and see them.

Canadians are advised by the Dominion statistician to take no American silver until the free coinage matter is settled.

Mrs. L. A. Henderson, mother of Mrs. Gates, went to Chesaning, last Friday, for a visit with friends in that town and vicinity.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Nick Downen and his brother were guests of the Grayling House, last Saturday. His brother had a brand new wife with him.

Miss Sylvia Sloan, took a flying trip to her home at Ypsilanti, Friday afternoon, returning in time for her school Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Jos. Patterson has been quite sick from an attack of La Grippe, for the past week, but is now reported to be somewhat better.

Julius Nelson, was arrested last Friday for assault and battery on the person of Wm. Cgle, was fined \$5.00 by Justice Woodburn, which he paid.

C. L. DeWaele is on a prospecting tour in Mississippi. This climate seems cold for him, and if he finds a place to suit, he may try another.

Jas. Woodburn has taken his place on the railroad, having recovered from his injury. He improved the time of his convalescence to visit old friends in the central part of the state.

Henry Trumley, of Vanderbilt, came down Saturday, and was so happy among his friends here, that he is half inclined to move back, and let the boys run the farm.

A full carload of goods were shipped, to one camp, over the Twin Lake road last week, by Claggett and Pringle, the purchaser claiming he saved money by buying here.

MARRIED—On Saturday evening, Feb. 20th, 1892, by Justice R. McElroy, Mr. Clayton Downen and Miss Minnie Reeves. All of Crawford county.

Dan P. McMullen and S. H. Taylor, of Cheboygan, were in the city last week for the purpose of installing the Knights of Pythias officers. They made us a very pleasant call.

The Alpena Echo has been changed from an evening to a morning newspaper. The next move will make it a weekly, and the change will be perceptible, from what it now is.

The Citizens of Grayling and vicinity, will find Claggett and Pringle's, headquarters for Gents', Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, for the season of ninety-two. Goods guaranteed. Prices rock-bottom.

A new Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Bay City, last week. It will be No. 419, and is called after the late H. P. Merrill of that city, and starts out with a membership of over fifty.

The New England Supper, given by the Ladies of the M. E. Church, at the Opera House, Friday evening, was liberally patronized and was a most enjoyable social occasion in every way, accompanied with the usual "dishing round" and auction sale of articles, useful and ornamental. It added a considerable sum to their fund and everybody was happy.

Willis Silby, of Center Plains, was in town yesterday and made us a pleasant call.

Perry Phelps has returned from up North. He says we have as much snow as the natives in that section.

E. Anger, while crossing Higgin's Lake, broke through. He saved the team although they were badly cut up by the ice.

The W. R. C., of West Branch, have decided to prepare and send a box of supplies to the Home for Army Nurses, in the city of Madison, Ohio.

Louis Sand, a Manistee lumberman, sues the township of Forest for \$4,000 paid in taxes because his pine stump land will not stand such assessments.

The condition of winter wheat in Michigan is reported generally encouraging, and better than in Illinois. It is inferior to that of Kansas, Iowa, Ohio and Kentucky.

Chas. H. Masacur, of Tuscola county, has bought a farm, of O. Palmer, adjoining Dr. Niles, in Oscoda county. His family arrived Tuesday, and have gone to the new home.

Andrew Austin who was working in the mill-yard, had the misfortune to drop a plank on his foot, which he was carrying, and broke two bones, which will lay him up for some time.

The board of supervisors of Montmorency county, at its last session, passed a resolution to combine the office of the register of deeds with the office of the county clerk, in the future.

A pleasant evening was passed at the residence of A. J. Rose, last Thursday, by a number of their friends. It was literally, "Rose lined" as a number of the family were present from the East, and the West.

John F. McDonald is rejoicing over the birth of his fourteenth child. Like the tradition told of the old Indian, McDonald was somewhat disappointed because it was a "she-boy-again".—Cheboygan Tribune.

The liabilities of the Farmers mutual life insurance company, of Otsego, Crawford and Roscommon counties, amount to \$1,100; the assets \$900. The directors have agreed to wind up the affairs of the company.

An accident happened on Gratwick, Smith & Fryer's logging railroad, in Maple Forest township, near K. P. Lakes. The locomotive jumped the track and turned over. Mr. Judge, the engineer, the foreman and a scaler, were injured.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give their first social at the residence of M. J. Connine on Friday evening of next week. It is to be a "Corn Social", and a sumptuous supper will be served. There will be music as well as corn. All are invited.—Saturday Night.

Marvin Post G. A. R., and Wagner Camp, S. V., were in attendance at the funeral services for John Wilcox, Sunday. The M. E. church was crowded and all listened with interest to the able discourse of the pastor from the text "I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever."

Advertising is not a luxury, like smoking, to be indulged in just for the momentary pleasure. It is a necessity to healthy business, as much as bread and meat are to maintain a healthy body. Business can be done without it no better than physical health can be maintained without proper food.—Ew.

It now looks as if the Michigan Central would be the first road to give Rogers City a rail connection with civilization. The Twin Lake branch of that road is completed from Grayling to Lewiston, a distance of a trail over 20 miles, and the surveyors are now running a line from that place, in the direction of Rogers City. The distance from Lewiston to Rogers City, is about fifty miles, and we have it from pretty good authority, that the branch will be extended this season, in the neighborhood of 30 miles. The business of this new branch amounts to over \$200 per day—to say nothing of logging.—Cheboygan News.

Card of Thanks.

Feeling very grateful for the kindness shown us by the many friends, who assisted us during the sickness, and at the death of our beloved son and brother, we take this method of extending to them our most sincere thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. WILCOX, and family.

Notice.

There will be a regular examination held for the teachers of Crawford Co. in the Court House at Grayling, commencing on Thursday, March 3d at 8 o'clock, A. M.

W. F. BENKELMAN, COM'R.

To the Farmers and Lumbermen, of Crawford County.

I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order and on Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll and guarantee you good work and perfect satisfaction. Come and give me a trial.

Yours Respectfully,

D. B. CONNER.

Will Connors assault and battery, Justice Woodburn said ninety days in the House of Correction.

Supervisor Fauble, of Grove, was in town Saturday, on crutches, but his wound has healed and he is not suffering much severe pain. He will not probably ever do much manual labor, but is fully able to perform his official duties, and we have no doubt will be re-elected this spring, the reports of his leaving the county being merely wind, and given out for the purpose of trying to defeat his nomination and election.

The pleasant parlors of Dr. W. M. Woodworth were resplendent with light, and echoed with mirth and music late last evening, as they were filled with a brilliant throng of the familiar friends of the family. The occasion was especially pleasant, for the presence of Mrs. Kittie Evans, sister of Mrs. Woodworth, and her husband, from New York, and of Mrs. Compson, from Mecosta county, her aunt. Such social enjoyment tends to brighten the pathway of life and welds congenial souls in closer union.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The following resolutions were adopted by Wagner Camp, No. 140, S. of V., at their regular meeting, Saturday evening, Feb. 20th, 1892.

WHEREAS It has pleased the Supreme Commander of the Universe to remove from our midst, our beloved brother, John C. Wilcox; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we as a Camp, extend to his bereaved parents and relatives our heartfelt sympathies in this their sad hour of bereavement and be it

RESOLVED, That the charter and colors of this camp be appropriately draped for a period of sixty days, and be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the local papers and the National Tribune, for publication.

ER. W. BELL,

LEN J. PATTERSON COM.

A. H. TOWSLEY

DIED—At the home of his father, A. C. Wilcox, in this township, Feb. 18th, 1892, John C. Wilcox, aged 23 years.

Deceased was born in Owosso, Shiawassee Co., Sept. 7, 1869, and came to this county with the family in 1881. For three years past, he has been ill, with the insidious disease, consumption, which conquered at last, in spite of human aid.

He sleeps in death: A son and brother dear, Is numbered with the dead, And the dark and silent grave, Is now his lonely bed.

'Tis said "God called him, he is so; Our souls are tempest tossed; Heaven is so far from earth below, We mourn him as our lost."

For dark and wide across the land, Has death's dark shadow swept, And many a broken household band, This year with tears hath kept.

Com.

Wemits thee from our home, Johnnie, We miss thee from thy place, A sigh and silent grave, We miss the sunshine of thy face.

We miss thy hand, and willing hand, Thy fond and earnest care, Our home is dark without thee Johnnie, We miss thee everywhere.

A FRIEND.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Feb. 20, '92.

Adrian, Frank; Madden, Frank; Alwell, Patrick; McGee, G. M.; Beauchamp, M.; Partridge, M. M.; Casey, Thomas; Pritchard, N. W.; Cowan, Michael; Quilan, J. W.; Doyle, Patsy; Rook, Geo.; Downey, F.; Ransom, Fred; Laverdure, Pit; Smith, Mrs. Nora; Lambert, James; Shopland, Angus; McGilivray, H.; Talbott, Charles; West, Owen.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertis'd."

J. M. JONES, P. M.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alternative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blisters, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at L. Fournier's Drugstore, 50c. per bottle.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ann E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman!" Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drugstore, regular size, 50c. and \$1.00

Notice.

E. M. Roffee, has some desirable Lots on Peninsular Avenue, Melhiem Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price, &c. Oct. 22 if.

Wm. WOODBURN.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

If you want a Harness Shop in your town, please patronize it by bringing in your work. It will be promptly done. Prices Reasonable.

A. H. TOWSLEY, PROP'R.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON.

May 3, t. f.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '87.

'THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.'

Washington, D. C.

Is one of the less than half-a-dozen really great Family Papers in the country.

It is the only one Published at the National Capitol. It is the only one Devoted to the History of the War. It is the only one Devoted to the interest of ex-soldiers and Sailors.

It makes a bold and consistent fight for their rights. It is the only one That continually insists on justice being done the country's defenders.

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Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH.

Exp.	P. M.	Mail.	Accommodation
Betroit, Iv.	8 40	7 45	
Chicago, Jackson,	4 40	4 25 a. m.	
Bay City,	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
	12 40	12 20	8 40
GRAYLING, Arr 4 15	8 45 p. m.	P. M. 1 30	
GRAYLING, Dep 4 20	3 30 a. m.	P. M. 1 40	
Mackinaw City, 7 35 a. m.	7 00 p. m.	8 10	

GOING SOUTH.

Exp.	P. M.	Mail.	Accommodation
Mackinaw City, 8 45	11 30	A. M.	
GRAYLING, Arr 12 00	2 45 a. m.		
GRAYLING, Dep 12 30	2 30 a. m.	dep. 5 00	
Bay City, Arr 4 10	5 50		
Chicago, 4 20 p. m.	4 20 p. m.		
Jackson, 11 05 a. m.	11 05 a. m.		

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

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MORE THAN 200,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE HOME MAGAZINE, of Washington, D. C. Conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily published, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

## ABOARD A MAN-O-WAR.

HOW A BATTLE-SHIP IS MADE READY FOR ACTION.

Why the Sailors Strip to the Waist—Bare Feet Prevent Their Slipping Upon the Bloody Decks—Little Time Lost in Preparations.

Working the Big Guns.  
"All hands clear ship for action!"

"Band down the decks fore and aft!"

quickly follows the first order.

Now the sailors strip to the waist, and with bare feet, naked except about the loins, they are ready to receive the enemy's fire.

The enemy's fire is not so much feared as the enemy's bayonets. The enemy's bayonets are not so much feared as the enemy's bullets.

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all movable objects fished, or the plugs may be drawn and each allowed to sink.

As soon as the guns are cast loose the crews are divided into two parts—riflemen and loaders—and as it may be desirable to fire upon the enemy with some of the great guns while the small arm men are in action, one gun's crew out of every five is sometimes detailed to remain at quarters. The crews thus stationed are all armed as the others and can at any time, if desired, be called upon to assist in the small arm contest.

As a general rule, however, it is not considered wise that they should leave their guns unless the fire becomes useless or all hands are called to repel boarders.

The location of the guns that are thus to remain manned is not of any special importance, as the crews may shift to the places that have the best command of the enemy. It is wise, however, if the vessel under the above rule should have only one such gun, that it should be near the center of the battery, as one of them is likely to be near the point at which the boarding contest will probably take place.

While the riflemen are on deck engaged in a small-arm contest, if the ships should approach each other, the commanding officer is instructed to observe the strength of his adversary's battery fire, and whether he can safely and advantageously return any of his

Should the ships become fouled or otherwise secured together, the order is given, "Board with a cheer!" The men are supposed to gain the enemy's deck as quickly as possible, pistols and cutlasses in hand, but to keep sufficiently near each other, however, for mutual support, and to act in concert against the opposing force, using every possible exertion to clear the enemy's decks by disabling or driving the men below.

The boarders are followed very closely by strong supporting bodies of riflemen, who cover and defend them, directing their fire principally against the riflemen of the enemy. In addition to these some of the machine guns that have an overdeck fire must be ready to assist and support these men. Topmen, supplied with hand grenades, are supposed to use them against the enemy while the foregoing movements are in progress.

As soon as the gun or fighting deck is cleared the officer in charge has all ladders tried up or removed, detailing one or more men to each pathway for its defense. Should the boarders gain the enemy's deck, the guns must be depressed as much as possible in order that there may be little or no danger to our own men. As long as the contest is kept up, even after boarding, a brisk fire must be maintained, and from as many guns as possible, for much injury can be inflicted upon the enemy in this way, besides the advantage to be gained by

Improvement and advancement are too often confined to changes in fashion and custom. Thus it is with wheat bread, which fashion demands shall be white. To meet this demand science puts forth her every effort and now that perfection, so far as to quality, has been reached we have the satisfaction of knowing that in the effort to satisfy fashion we have destroyed those elements in the wheat that were the most useful and nourishing. It seems strange, in this enlightened time, that more scientific attention, as well as common sense, is bestowed on the manufacture of beer than that of bread. In Germany the brewer so hardened as to adulterate beer is immediately imprisoned and is reviled by his friends and the public, but so long as he uses no poisonous substances a baker may adulterate his bread with impunity.

Wheat and water contain, according to a prominent English physician, all the elements necessary for man. Besides lime, salts and phosphoric acid, the creators of nerve, bone, and tissue, the fat, cellulose and cereoline are removed from wheat in the present processes of flour-making for the sake of procuring a perfectly white bread. To remedy this it would be necessary to entirely change the fashion, but we need not go back to black bread, such our grandfathers were so familiar with. With our present knowledge of bread making it would be easy to perfect a machine that would thoroughly pulverize every part of the bran so as to avoid its irritating tendencies. Until that is done we must use stimulating food, which will imperfectly supply the lack of the necessary elements which we remove from wheat flour. In doing this we at the same time unduly increase the heart action and shorten our lives proportionally.

This question has received the careful consideration of London scientists and a whole-wheat bread is made the more so, it was introduced among the bread-eating public, would completely revolutionize the present bread-making system and the life of man would be lengthened.

FATE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

A Flour-Mill Has Been Made of the Famous Frigate's Timbers.

The frigate, Chesapeake, which in the early days of the country occupied such a prominent place in the eyes of two nations, is still in existence, as sound and staunch as the day she was launched, but instead of serving as a battle ship she is used in the ignominious capacity of a flour-mill, and is making lots of money for a hearty Hampshire miller in the little parish of Wickham, England. After her capture by Sir Philip B. V. Brooke, she was taken to England in 1814 and in 1820 her timbers were sold to John Prior, miller of Wickham, Hants. Mr. Prior pulled down his own mill at Wickham and erected a new one on the Chesapeake timbers, which he found admirably adapted for the purpose. The deck-beams were thirty-two feet long and eighteen inches square, and were placed, unaltered, horizontally in the mill. The purlins of the deck were about twelve feet long and served without alteration for joists. Many of these timbers yet have the marks of the Shannon's grapeshot, and in some places the shot are still to be seen deeply imbedded in the pitch-pine. The metamorphosis of a sanguinary man-of-war into a peaceful, life-sustaining flour-mill is another evidence of the progress of

civilization and the general amnesty and increasing good-will between two nations.

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FATE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

A Flour-Mill Has Been Made of the Famous Frigate's Timbers.

The frigate, Chesapeake, which in the early days of the country occupied such a prominent place in the eyes of two nations, is still in existence, as sound and staunch as the day she was launched, but instead of serving as a battle ship she is used in the ignominious capacity of a flour-mill, and is making lots of money for a hearty Hampshire miller in the little parish of Wickham, England. After her capture by Sir Philip B. V. Brooke, she was taken to England in 1814 and in 1820 her timbers were sold to John Prior, miller of Wickham, Hants. Mr. Prior pulled down his own mill at Wickham and erected a new one on the Chesapeake timbers, which he found admirably adapted for the purpose. The deck-beams were thirty-two feet long and eighteen inches square, and were placed, unaltered, horizontally in the mill. The purlins of the deck were about twelve feet long and served without alteration for joists. Many of these timbers yet have the marks of the Shannon's grapeshot, and in some places the shot are still to be seen deeply imbedded in the pitch-pine. The metamorphosis of a sanguinary man-of-war into a peaceful, life-sustaining flour-mill is another evidence of the progress of

civilization and the general amnesty and increasing good-will between two nations.

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